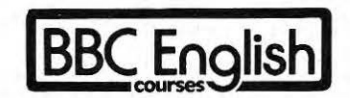
FOLLOW ME

DRILLS





Martin Williamson

FOLLOW ME
DRILLS

Unidades 1-60





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COMPONENTES DEL CURSO

Sesenta programas de televisión de quince minutos cada uno.

Sesenta programas de radio de quince minutos cada uno.

Ocho videocassettes con los sesenta programas de televisión.

a) Para el autodidacta:
Cuatro manuales, con quince unidades cada uno.
Cuatro cassettes de acompañamiento, con textos y ejercicios.
Un libro de drills.
Cuatro cassettes de acompañamiento con la grabación de los drills.

b) Para el estudio con profesor (en educación de adultos):
Dos manuales, con treinta unidades cada uno.
Dos cuadernos de trabajo, uno para cada manual.
Cuatro cassettes de acompañamiento, dos por manual, con textos y ejercicios.

Todos estos materiales están coordinados y organizados de tal modo que puedan utilizarse de manera conjunta. Debe intentar, por tanto, trabajar con tantos medios como le sea posible. Ahora bien, y como es lógico, cualquiera de ellos (los libros más las cassettes, por ejemplo) puede emplearse independientemente de los demás, como material de estudio completo en sí mismo.

Este libro para autodidactas ha sido producido por el servicio de *English by Radio and Television* de la BBC, en colaboración con Editorial Alhambra, S.A., de Madrid. La BBC ha producido los programas de radio y ha coproducido, con los organismos alemanes citados en otro lugar, los de televisión. En todos los casos, la BBC ha aprovechado al máximo sus casi cuarenta años de experiencia en el campo de la enseñanza del inglés a hablantes de todas las lenguas del mundo.

Introducción

Uno de los principales problemas con que suelen enfrentarse los estudiantes de idiomas es la adquisición de las habilidades orales con un nivel de corrección suficiente y, muy en concreto, de la expresión oral. Y ello se hace especialmente importante en dos situaciones específicas: con alumnos autodidactos, que no disponen de un profesor que les corrija y, sobre todo, les anime, y cuando se pretende como objetivo principal del aprendizaje el alcanzar una capacidad de comunicación adecuada.

Por las razones antes expuestas se hacía necesario proporcionar a los estudiantes del curso FOLLOW ME *este material de práctica oral a que nos referimos y que aquí se presenta. Estos* drills *permitirán al estudiante disponer de modelos orales para repetir, responder a distintos tipos de ejercicios, practicar oralmente las distintas construcciones y expresiones empleadas durante el curso y, en definitiva, tener a mano un modelo correcto que tomar como objetivo comunicativo.*

Esta colección de drills *se ha elaborado por los equipos de redacción del curso y grabado por los actores de la BBC de Londres que intervinieron en las lecciones ofrecidas por televisión. Su ajuste al método base es, por tanto, absoluto, con lo que usted podrá conseguir sin demasiado esfuerzo el nivel de corrección oral deseable y que, como es sabido, se corresponde con el* Threshold Level *definido por el Consejo de Europa.*

Utilización del material (texto y cassettes)

A cada una de las sesenta unidades del curso corresponden varios ejercicios orales o drills *(cinco o seis normalmente) que se centran en los principales problemas y dificultades de comunicación tratados en la unidad respectiva. Cada* drill *consta a su vez de una serie de «estímulos orales» sobre los que el alumno deberá construir su respuesta. Esta puede adoptar varias formas diferentes: unas veces consistirá en la*

repetición del estímulo; otras, en la construcción de frases basadas en el mismo; otras, en la sustitución de algunos elementos en la frase base para formar otra semejante, etc. En cada caso se ofrecen uno o dos ejemplos que permitirán al estudiante conocer de qué trata el ejercicio y el tipo de frases que deberá utilizar como respuesta.

Tras cada estímulo sigue una pausa en la que deberá usted responder, y a continuación sigue la respuesta correcta, con la que usted podrá comparar la suya propia. Esta comparación es precisamente la base del aprendizaje. Su propia corrección, al comparar su respuesta con la respuesta correcta que le sigue, le irá permitiendo mejorar progresivamente su grado de corrección en el manejo de las distintas formas orales estudiadas.

El sistema de trabajo que recomendamos en el siguiente:

1. Escuche los ejemplos y los distintos estímulos una o dos veces sin abrir el libro.

2. Intente realizar el ejercicio comparando en cada caso su respuesta con la respuesta correcta que sigue a la pausa. Intente el ejercicio de esta forma varias veces hasta que alcance un nivel de corrección que usted mismo considere suficiente.

3. Realice de nuevo el ejercicio con el libro abierto, comprobando, si lo considera preciso, las respuestas correctas en la sección correspondiente del libro. Si no hubiera usted alcanzado un grado de corrección suficiente o si le resultara difícil dar las respuestas a determinados estímulos, o bien no consiguiera reconocer alguno de ellos, vuelva a la fase 2 antes de pasar al siguiente drill.

UNIDAD 1

Ejercicio 1

Comenzaremos por un ejercicio muy simple. Copie las siguientes frases:

1. What's your name, please?

   ....

2. What's your surname, please?

   ....

3. What's your first name, please?

   ....

4. Excuse me, are you Sam Smith?

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Construya usted preguntas como la que se le ofrece de ejemplo basándose en los nombres que se incluyen.

EJEMPLO

Sam Smith

Excuse me, are you Sam Smith?

1. Mary Brown

   ....

2. Francis Matthews

   ....

3. Jane Black

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Responda a las siguientes preguntas utilizando la información que se incluye en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

What's your name, please?
(Mary Brown)

My name's Mary Brown.

1. What's your name, please?
(Francis Matthews)

....

2. What's your surname, please?
(Black)

....

3. What's your first name, please?
(Sam)

....

Ejercicio 4

Responda las siguientes preguntas como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Excuse me, are you Jane Black?

Yes I am. I'm Jane Black.

1. Excuse me, are you Sam Smith?

....

2. Excuse me, are you Mary Brown?

....

3. Excuse me, are you Francis Matthews?

....

Ejercicio 5

Responda las preguntas negativamente, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Excuse me, are you Jane Black?

No, I'm not. I'm (su nombre).

1. Excuse me, are you Mr Smith?

   ....

2. Excuse me, are you Mary?

   ....

3. Excuse me, are you Francis Matthews?

   ....

UNIDAD 2

Ejercicio 1

Salude a la persona que se indica, y pregúntele cómo está.

EJEMPLO

Jane

Hello Jane. How are you?

1. Bill

....

2. Francis

....

3. Mrs Robinson

....

4. Mr Thomson

....

Ejercicio 2

Responda cortésmente a la persona que se supone le ha saludado a usted.

EJEMPLO

Mary

Hello. I'm fine thanks Mary.

1. George

....

2. Mrs White

....

3. Mr Matthews

....

4. Barbara

....

Ejercicio 3

Presente usted a la persona mencionada en primer lugar, la segunda.

EJEMPLO

Jane - Mr Matthews

Jane, this is Mr Matthews.

1. George - brother, Bill

....

2. Mrs White - sister, Mary

....

3. Joan - friend, Barbara

....

4. Alan - boyfriend, Francis

....

5. Mr Thomson - father, Mr White

....

6. Joan - husband, George

....

Ejercicio 4

Pregunte usted a la primera persona si tiene con la segunda el parentesco que se indica.

EJEMPLO

you - her brother

Are you her brother?

1. he - her boyfriend

....

2. she - his mother

....

3. he - your father

....

4. you - her sister

....

UNIDAD 3

Ejercicio 1

Utilizando el imperativo que se menciona, haga usted una petición, con *Can you* o *Will you* o *Could you*, según el caso.

EJEMPLO

help me - can

Can you help me, please?

1. take this - will

....

2. sit here - would

....

3. open the door - can

....

4. follow me - would

....

5. put it there - will

....

6. take that - can

....

Ejercicio 2

Cambie las palabras que se presentan, para convertirlas en una oferta de ayuda con *Can I...* o *Shall I...*, según se indique.

EJEMPLO

take your luggage - shall

Shall I take your luggage?

1. help you - can

....

2. put it here - shall

....

3. take your case - can

....

4. take this - shall

....

Ejercicio 3

Conviértalo el imperativo en una instrucción negativa con *don't*, pero haciéndolo más cortés con *please*.

EJEMPLO

Sit there.

Please don't sit there.

1. Come in.

....

2. Take that.

....

3. Follow me.

....

4. Open the door.

....

5. Put it there.

....

Ejercicio 4

Dé usted una respuesta afirmativa al ofrecimiento o el ruego con *Yes, please*, en un caso, y *Yes, of course*, en otro.

EJEMPLO

Can I help you?

Yes, please.

1. Can you help me, please?

   ....

2. Shall I take your luggage?

   ....

3. Would you open the door, please?

   ....

4. Will you take this, please?

   ....

5. Can I sit here, please?

   ....

6. Shall I put it here?

   ....

Ejercicio 5

Conteste negativamente con *No, you can't*, en el primer caso, y *No, thank you*, en el segundo, a la petición de permiso o el ofrecimiento de ayuda.

EJEMPLO

Can I park here?

No, you can't.

1. Can I take your luggage?

   ....

2. Can I help you?

   ....

3. Can I sit here?

   ....

4. Shall I take that for you?

   ....

5. Shall I open the door for you?

   ....

Ejercicio 6

Convierta el imperativo en una sugerencia utilizando *Let's...*

EJEMPLO

Help him.

Let's help him.

1. Telephone my sister.

....

2. Put it here.

....

3. Park there.

....

4. Follow her.

....

5. Go in.

....

UNIDAD 4

Ejercicio 1

Pregunte usted dónde está el lugar, calle o establecimiento que se indica empezando: *Excuse me, where's...*

EJEMPLO

the post office

Excuse me, where's the post office?

1. the police station

....

2. Market Street

....

3. the cinema

....

4. Station Road

....

5. Franco's Restaurant

....

6. the nearest café

....

Ejercicio 2

La base de este ejercicio se compone de una pregunta sobre la situación de un lugar, calle o establecimiento, y de la respuesta concisa.

Usted debe dar una respuesta completa que se corresponda con la mencionada, empezando siempre por *It's...*

EJEMPLO

Where's the bank?
Over there

It's over there.

1. Where's the Grand Hotel?
opposite the bank

....

2. Where's the post office?
in North Street

....

3. Where's North Street?
straight ahead

....

4. Where's Franco's Restaurant?
next to the cinema

....

5. Where's the cinema?
on the right

....

6. Where's the police station?
next to the bank

....

Ejercicio 3

Si alguien le pregunta dónde se encuentra algo, y usted no está seguro puede contestar empleando *I think it's...* Hágalo así en este ejercicio.

EJEMPLO

The post office is in North Street.

I think it's in North Street.

1. The cinema is on the left.

....

2. Franco's Restaurant is on the corner of South Street.

....

3. The police station is opposite the bank.

....

4. The park is that way.

....

5. Market Street is over there.

....

6. The Grand Hotel is next to the station.

....

Ejercicio 4

Tenemos una pregunta sobre la situación más cercana de determinado establecimiento, y la respuesta.

Usted debe construir una frase que señale dónde está un establecimiento de ese tipo, pero sin asegurar que sea el más próximo, empleando *There's one...*

EJEMPLO

Where's the nearst post office?
in North Street

There's one in North Street.

1. Where's the nearest cinema?
in Market Street

....

2. Where's the nearest bank?
next to the cinema

....

3. Where's the nearest police station?
opposite the bank

....

4. Where's the nearest hotel?
over there

....

5. Where's the nearest café?
on the corner of North Street

....

6. Where's the nearest telephone?
straight ahead

....

UNIDAD 5

Ejercicio 1

La palabra de base es el nombre de una o de dos personas.
Pregunte usted dónde están la persona o personas que se citan, empezando: *Where's...* o *Where are...*

EJEMPLO

Anne

Where's Anne?

1. Mr and Mrs Robinson

   ....

2. Jane and Francis

   ....

3. Mr Black

   ....

4. Kathy and Sam

   ....

5. Jean

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Tenemos una pregunta sobre el paradero de una o más personas. Dé usted la respuesta utilizando la de referencia. Comience con *He's* o *She's* o *They're.*

EJEMPLO

Where's Jane?
(at the cinema)

She's at the cinema.

1. Where's Francis?
(at work)

....

2. Where's Mary?
(at home)

....

3. Where are Mr and Mrs Jones?
(in the hotel)

....

4. Where are John and Paul?
(at the airport)

....

5. Where are Kathy and Barbara?
(at school)

....

6. Where's Bill?
(in his room)

....

Ejercicio 3

Conteste usted a la pregunta sobre el paradero de una o más personas diciendo que no están allí, sino donde se indica.

EJEMPLO

Is Francis Matthews there, please?
(in the park)

No, he's not. He's in the park.

1. Are Jane and Paul in, please?
(in town)

....

2. Are Mr and Mrs Robinson here, please?
(at the theatre)

....

3. Is Mr Jones there, please?
(in a meeting)

....

4. Is Jean there, please?
(at work)

....

5. Are Kathy and Francis in, please?
(at the cinema)

....

6. Is Sam there, please?
(at his girlfriend's)

....

Ejercicio 4

Se nos dice dónde está cierta persona.
Construya usted una frase doble, diciendo, primero, que la persona no está aquí (emplee *isn't*), segundo, adónde ha ido (emplee *He's* o *She's*).

EJEMPLO

Sam's at the cinema.

Sam isn't here. He's gone to the cinema.

1. Mary's at the theatre.

   ....

2. Bob's at a friend's.

   ....

3. Kathy's at home.

   ....

4. Mrs Jones is at the meeting.

   ....

5. Francis is at a party.

   ....

6. Barbara's at her boyfriend's.

   ....

UNIDAD 6

Ejercicio 1

Se nos señala aquí la hora en forma abreviada.
Escriba usted la misma hora en su forma completa, incluyendo siempre la palabra *past*.

EJEMPLO

five twenty

It's twenty past five.

1. twelve thirty

   ....

2. three fifteen

   ....

3. eight ten

   ....

4. one twenty-five

   ....

5. four thirty

   ....

6. nine fifteen

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Como en el ejercicio anterior se nos ofrece aquí la hora.
Escriba usted nuevamente la hora en su forma completa, pero utilizando esta vez la palabra *to* en vez de *past*.

EJEMPLO

seven forty

It's twenty to eight.

1. ten fifty

   ....

2. nine forty-five

   ....

3. two thirty-five

   ....

4. eleven forty-five

   ....

5. four fifty-five

   ....

6. eight forty

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Se nos facilitan la hora y el día, así como *open* o *close*.
Componga usted una frase completa que diga cuándo se abre o se cierra un lugar.

EJEMPLO

close - six o'clock - Monday

It closes at six o'clock on Monday.

1. close - half past five - Tuesday

   ....

2. open - nine o'clock - Wednesday

   ....

3. open - eight o'clock - Thursday

   ....

4. close - twelve thirty - Friday

   ....

5. open - half past nine - Saturday

   ....

6. close - twelve o'clock - Sunday

   ....

Ejercicio 4

Haga usted la pregunta correspondiente a la aseveración.

EJEMPLO

The next train arrives at six o'clock.

When does the next train arrive?

1. The restaurant closes at eleven thirty.

   ....

2. We arrive at four fifteen.

   ....

3. They leave at nine o'clock.

   ....

4. The café opens at seven thirty.

   ....

5. It leaves at ten o'clock.

   ....

6. They open at nine fifteen.

   ....

Ejercicio 5

Se nos dice a qué hora ocurre algo.
Convierta usted la frase en otra que señale a qué hora ocurrirá algo.

EJEMPLO

It arrives at six thirty.

It will arrive at six thirty.

1. They leave at ten o'clock.

   ....

2. The train leaves at twelve fifteen.

   ....

3. It arrives at three twenty.

   ....

4. She leaves at nine o'clock.

   ....

5. He arrives at six o'clock.

   ....

6. The next train leaves at one fifteen.

   ....

UNIDAD 7

Ejercicio 1

A la pregunta *What's this?* o *What's that?* se contesta con determinada palabra.

Utilice esa palabra para contestar con una frase completa, empezando siempre: *It's...*

EJEMPLO

What's this?
(soap)

It's soap.

1. What's that?
(bottle)

....

2. What's this?
(perfume)

....

3. What's that?
(camera)

....

4. What's this?
(radio)

....

5. What's that?
(wine)

....

Ejercicio 2

Tenemos una frase que dice lo que es algo y que empieza con *It's...*

Exprésela usted en plural, comenzando: *They're...*

La pronunciación del nombre en plural requiere especial atención: [-z] o [-s] o [-iz].

EJEMPLO

It's a bottle.

They're bottles.

1. It's a tree.

   ....

2. It's a house.

   ....

3. It's a church.

   ....

4. It's a map.

   ....

5. It's a bank.

   ....

6. It's a suitcase.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Se nos hace una pregunta sobre la identidad de algo, que comienza con *Is that...* o *Are those...*

Dé usted una respuesta negativa que comience: *No, it isn't*, o *No, they aren't*. Y añada una frase que diga lo que realmente es, utilizando la palabra que se indica.

EJEMPLO

Is that a church?
(hotel)

No, it isn't. It's a hotel.

1. Is that a camera?
(radio)

....

2. Are those roads?
(rivers)

....

3. Are those schools?
(churches)

....

4. Is that a post office?
(bank)

....

5. Is that a cinema?
(theatre)

....

Ejercicio 4

Utilice la información facilitada para formar una pregunta que empiece por *How*...

EJEMPLO

The river is long.

How long is the river?

1. The church is old.

   ....

2. Big Ben is high.

   ....

3. The wine is old.

   ....

4. The tree is high.

   ....

5. The road is long.

   ....

Ejercicio 5

Utilice la información que se facilita para contestar a la pregunta que se hace, empezando siempre por *It's*...

EJEMPLO

How high is the house?
(ten metres)

It's ten metres high.

1. How long is the river?
(four hundred kilometres)

....

2. How old is the church?
(one hundred years)

....

3. How old is the wine?
(six years)

....

4. How long is the road?
(eight kilometres)

....

5. How high is the tree?
(eight metres)

....

UNIDAD 8

Ejercicio 1

Utilice la frase para formar una pregunta respecto a la opinión de alguien. Empiece con *What do you think...?*

EJEMPLO

our new house

What do you think of our new house?

1. this film

....

2. modern paintings

....

3. Italian food

....

4. English beer

....

5. the hotel

....

Ejercicio 2

Se pregunta nuestra opinión sobre algo.
Conteste dando su opinión, que será, según el caso, *I like it very much* o *I quite like it* o *I don't like it at all.*

EJEMPLO

What do you think of our new house?
(very much)

I like it very much.

1. What do you think of this book?
(quite)

....

2. What do you think of Italian coffee?
(very much)

....

3. What do you think of English beer?
(not at all)

....

4. What do you think of classical music?
(quite)

....

5. What do you think of this painting?
(not at all)

....

Ejercicio 3

Tenemos una aseveración según la cuál a alguien le gusta algo. Cámbiela por una frase negativa, empleando *doesn't like* o *don't like*.

EJEMPLO

He likes it.

He doesn't like it.

1. They like the coffee.

....

2. I like this tea.

....

3. She likes old films.

....

4. We like modern music.

....

5. You like beer.

....

Ejercicio 4

Si a usted le gusta algo, por ejemplo, una película, puede usted decir *The film's good* o *It's a good film*. El ejercicio ofrece una frase del primer tipo. Cámbiela usted por otra frase del segundo tipo.

EJEMPLO

The film's very good.

It's a very good film.

1. The perfume's not bad.

   ....

2. The wine's quite old.

   ....

3. The table's very small.

   ....

4. The music's quite nice.

   ....

5. The food's not bad.

   ....

UNIDAD 9

Ejercicio 1

Haga usted una pregunta, que comience por *Have you got...*, sobre lo que se indica como referencia.

Atención al empleo de *a* y de *any*.

EJEMPLO

a table for two

Have you got a table for two?

1. any Italian wine

   ....

2. my pen

   ....

3. any oranges

   ....

4. a cigarette

   ....

5. any sugar

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Con las palabras que se ofrecen construya una frase completa, utilizando *got*.

EJEMPLO

we - some oranges

We've got some oranges.

1. he - a new table

 ....

2. they - a nice house

 ....

3. she - two tickets

 ....

4. you - some beer

 ....

5. she - some coffee

 ....

Ejercicio 3

Utilice las palabras que se indican para formar una frase negativa completa, empleando *hasn't got* o *haven't got*.

EJEMPLO

I - cigarettes

I haven't got any cigarettes.

1. they - coffee

....

2. she - pen

....

3. he - girlfriend

....

4. we - soap

....

5. they - tickets

....

6. she - wine

....

Ejercicio 4

Emplee la palabra que se indica para formar una frase que comience por *There's a...* o *There's some...* La frase debe terminar con *over there.*

EJEMPLO

oranges

There are some oranges over there.

1. sugar

....

2. pen

....

3. bottle of wine

....

4. food

....

5. chair

....

6. cigarettes

....

Ejercicio 5

Emplee las palabras que se indican para formar una frase que comience con *There isn't a...* o *There isn't any* o *There aren't any.*

EJEMPLO

cigars in the house

There aren't any cigars in the house.

1. wine in the bar

....

2. tickets for Friday

....

3. pen on the table

....

4. films on the television

....

5. food in the restaurant

....

6. garage in King Street

....

Ejercicio 6

Se dice que hay algo aquí mediante una frase afirmativa que comienza con *There is/are...*

Convierta esa frase en una pregunta que comience: *Are/Is there...?*

EJEMPLO

There are some cigarettes here.

Are there any cigarettes there?

1. There are some oranges here.

....

2. There's some wine here.

....

3. There's a pen here.

....

4. There's some soap here.

....

5. There's a cigar here.

....

6. There are some chairs here.

....

UNIDAD 10

Ejercicio 1

Para decir lo que está haciendo alguien conteste a cada pregunta utilizando la información que se facilita.

EJEMPLO

What's he doing?
(eat an apple)

He's eating an apple.

1. What are they doing?
(wait for us)

....

2. What's she doing?
(watch television)

....

3. What's John doing?
(have a bath)

....

4. What are they doing?
(drink tea)

....

Ejercicio 2

Con las palabras que se indican haga una pregunta completa sobre las intenciones futuras de alguien, empleando *doing*.

EJEMPLO

you - this evening

What are you doing this evening?

1. they - today

....

2. we - on Monday

....

3. she - this evening

....

4. he - on Saturday

....

Ejercicio 3

Para expresar intenciones futuras de la gente, responda a cada pregunta de acuerdo con la información facilitada.

EJEMPLO

What are you doing this afternoon?
(watch television - we)

We're watching television.

1. What are you doing on Monday?
(go to London - I)

....

2. What are you doing this evening?
(eat at Franco's - we)

....

3. What are you doing on Saturday?
(leave - I)

....

4. What are you doing tomorrow?
(go to the theatre - we)

....

Ejercicio 4

Tenemos una frase en que se manifiesta lo que van a hacer una o varias personas.
Con las palabras de la clave, cámbiela en una aseveración sobre frecuencia o hábito, en el presente simple.

EJEMPLO

We're going to the theatre.
(never)

We never go to the theatre.

1. He's arriving at six o'clock.
(always)

....

2. They're going to Brighton.
(every year)

....

3. She's having a shower.
(every day)

....

4. We're drinking beer.
(never)

....

5. He's going to a party.
(every Saturday)

....

Ejercicio 5

Tenemos una frase en que se dice lo que hace alguien habitualmente.
Cámbiela por una frase negativa, que diga lo que esa o esas personas no van a hacer hoy.

EJEMPLO

We watch television every evening.

We're not watching television today.

1. They go to London every Saturday.

....

2. He goes to the theatre every week.

....

3. She has a shower every morning.

....

4. We drink coffee every morning.

....

UNIDAD 11

Ejercicio 1

Tenemos una aseveración escueta, casi brusca.
Cámbiele en una frase más cortés comenzando con *I'm afraid...*
También la entonación de esta frase se diferencia de la manifestación escueta.

EJEMPLO

He isn't here.

I'm afraid he isn't here.

1. You can't sit there.

   ....

2. I haven't got any coffee.

   ....

3. She doesn't want to see you.

   ....

4. They don't like pop music.

   ....

5. We're closed.

   ....

6. I don't know.

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Convierta usted la pregunta positiva directa en una frase negativa, que termina con una coletilla interrogativa *(question tag)*.
La entonación de este tipo de frases negativo interrogativas es muy peculiar, con la coletilla interrogativa elevándose al final.

EJEMPLO

Are you Mr Brown?

You aren't Mr Brown, are you?

1. Is this room 406?

   ....

2. Is it six o'clock?

   ....

3. Is her name Kathy Lewis?

   ....

4. Is that the Grand Hotel?

   ....

5. Are they at the cinema?

   ....

6. Is he at home?

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Esta vez tenemos una pregunta negativa.
Transfórmela en una aseveración positiva seguida de una coletilla interrogativa.

EJEMPLO

Isn't she nice?

She's nice, isn't she?

1. Aren't you Mary Brown?

....

2. Isn't he in his room?

....

3. Aren't they over there?

....

4. Isn't the food good?

....

5. Aren't you Italian?

....

6. Isn't the house new?

....

Ejercicio 4

Utilizando las palabras sugeridas diga usted lo que quiere hacer, con una frase que empiece: *I want to...*

EJEMPLO

watch television

I want to watch television.

1. see Miss Brown, please

....

2. speak to Mr Thomson, please

....

3. have a bath

....

4. go home now

....

5. leave at six o'clock

....

UNIDAD 12

Ejercicio 1

Ahora se trata de describir a una mujer. Utilizando las palabras que se indican forme usted una frase completa sobre su aspecto, lo que viste o lo que lleva. Debe ampliar alguno de estos verbos, respectivamente: *to get*, *to wear*, *to carry*.

EJEMPLO

a brown hat

She's wearing a brown hat.

1. a small camera

   ....

2. big blue eyes

   ....

3. a long skirt

   ....

4. a suitcase

   ....

5. long dark hair

   ....

6. brown eyes

   ....

7. a white blouse

   ....

8. a brown parcel

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Responda a la pregunta de acuerdo con lo señalado, empleando *think so*.

EJEMPLO

Is that her?
(yes)

Yes, I think so.

1. Are they in the cinema?
(yes)

....

2. Is he very tall?
(no)

....

3. Are we leaving today?
(no)

....

4. Has he got blue eyes?
(yes)

....

5. Does she like coffee?
(no)

....

Ejercicio 3

Tenemos una pregunta que compara a dos personas.
Conteste a la misma con una frase que comience con *No*, ..., y haga la comparación opuesta.

EJEMPLO

Is he taller than Francis?

No, he's shorter than Francis.

1. Is Mary's hair shorter than Anne's?

   ....

2. Is he older than Jane?

   ....

3. Is she shorter than Mary?

   ....

4. Is he younger than Mrs White?

   ....

5. Is her hair longer than Helen's?

   ....

UNIDAD 13

Ejercicio 1

Convierta la frase en una petición de permiso utilizando *may* y *please*.

EJEMPLO

sit here

May I sit here, please?

1. watch television

....

2. put my bag there

....

3. smoke in here

....

4. have another glass of wine

....

5. wear your blue shirt

....

Ejercicio 2

Convierta la frase en una petición cortés de permiso para hacer algo, utilizando *may* y *please*.

EJEMPLO

put this here

May I put this here, please?

1. Have a glass of wine too

   ....

2. wear your brown hat

   ....

3. speak to Mr Robinson

   ....

4. see Mrs Jones

   ....

5. have two tickets for Friday

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Transforme la propuesta de la frase modelo (con *let's*) en una sugerencia. Empiece *Shall we...*

EJEMPLO

Let's go to the cinema.

Shall we go to the cinema?

1. Let's have a drink.

....

2. Let's watch television.

....

3. Let's eat at Franco's.

....

4. Let's wait in the bar.

....

5. Let's telephone Francis.

....

Ejercicio 4

Transforme las frases modelo, en las que *want* expresa la voluntad de alguien para hacer algo, de modo que se exprese con *can't* la imposibilidad de hacerlo.

EJEMPLO

She wants to speak to Mr Robinson.

She can't speak to Mr Robinson.

1. They want to go to the theatre.

....

2. We want to see Mrs Brown.

....

3. He wants to eat at eight o'clock.

....

4. They want to watch television.

....

UNIDAD 14

Ejercicio 1

Transforme la pregunta directa con *Where's...?* en una petición cortés para que le den una indicación. Comience con *Excuse me, how can I get to...*

EJEMPLO

Where's the post office?

Excuse me, how can I get to the post office?

1. Where's Franco's Restaurant?

....

2. Where's the station?

....

3. Where's Market Street?

....

4. Where's the police station?

....

5. Where's the Grand Hotel?

....

Ejercicio 2

De nuevo debe cambiar la frase modelo de forma que comience *Can you tell me the way to ..., please?*

EJEMPLO

Where's the cinema?

Can you tell me the way to the cinema, please?

1. Where's the National Bank?

....

2. Where's the park?

....

3. Where's the school?

....

4. Where's the church?

....

5. Where's the National Theatre?

....

Ejercicio 3

Con la información que se le proporciona en las palabras modelo, dé usted indicaciones para llegar a un lugar con frases completas.

EJEMPLO

down North Street - second left

Go down North Street and take the second turning on the left.

1. down West Street -first right

....

2. along Old Street - third right

....

3. along this road - first left

....

4. straight along Market Street - second right

....

5. straight along London Road - third left

....

Ejercicio 4

Pregunte si lo que le indica la palabra modelo se encuentra cerca de donde está usted, utilizando la frase *Is there a ... near here?*

EJEMPLO

a telephone

Is there a telephone near here?

1. a toilet

....

2. a station

....

3. a hotel

....

4. a post office

....

5. a hospital

....

Ejercicio 5

Imagine que alguien le pregunta dónde se encuentra el W.C. en unos grandes almacenes. Con la información que le proporcionan las palabras modelo, conteste utilizando *There's one...*

EJEMPLO

over there

There's one over there.

1. on the first floor

   ....

2. upstairs

   ....

3. next to the lift

   ....

4. downstairs

   ....

5. on the ground floor

   ....

UNIDAD 15

Ejercicio 1

En las frases modelos se hacen preguntas sobre dónde está(n) una(s) persona(s). Construya usted frases preguntando dónde ha(n) ido dicha(s) persona(s).

EJEMPLO

Where is he?

Where's he gone?

1. Where's Mr Matthews?

   ....

2. Where are they?

   ....

3. Where are Bob and Jane?

   ....

4. Where is she?

   ....

5. Where's Miss Monroe?

   ....

Ejercicio 2

La frase modelo le proporciona información sobre dónde se encuentra una persona (o personas). Conviértala en una frase que indique dónde ha(n) ido dicha(s) persona(s).

EJEMPLO

He's at a party.

He's gone to a party.

1. Mr Matthews is at lunch.

....

2. They're at the cinema.

....

3. Bob and Jane are in London.

....

4. She's at the theatre.

....

5. Miss Monroe's at home.

....

6. They're in Majorca.

....

7. He's at his mother's.

....

Ejercicio 3

Este ejercicio tiene dos partes. Primero, pregunte dónde ha(n) ido una(s) persona(s) dependiendo de la información de la palabra modelo. Segundo, responda a la pregunta.

EJEMPLO

you

Where have you been?
(the cinema)

I've been to the cinema.

1. they

   ....
   (London)

   ....

2. she

   ....
   (a party)

   ....

3. you

   ....
   (the theatre)

   ....

4. he

   ....
   (Spain)

   ....

5. they

   ....
   (a football match)

   ....

Ejercicio 4

A partir de la frase modelo construya la pregunta correspondiente. Utilice *When* o *Where*, según convenga en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

They've gone to the shops.

Where have they gone?

1. He's coming back at six.

   ....

2. I've been to a football match.

   ....

3. We've been to the theatre.

   ....

4. They're coming back today.

   ....

5. She's gone to Valencia.

   ....

6. She's been to church.

   ....

7. I'm coming back this afternoon.

   ....

UNIDAD 16

Ejercicio 1

Formule preguntas pidiendo información sobre destino y hora de los vuelos de acuerdo con las palabras que se le ofrecen en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

Rome - Tuesday

Are there any flights to Rome on Tuesday, please?

1. Madrid - Friday

   ....

2. Hong Kong - the weekend

   ....

3. Beirut - Sunday

   ....

4. Palma - next Wednesday

   ....

5. New York - the weekend

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Cambie la frase modelo en la que se utiliza el tiempo presente continuo por otra en la que debe utilizar el futuro con *will*.

EJEMPLO

He's going next week.

He'll go next week.

1. I'm seeing him on Wednesday.

....

2. They're leaving tomorrow.

....

3. She's arriving in Paris on Monday.

....

4. I'm coming home early tonight.

....

5. We're having dinner at eight o'clock.

....

Ejercicio 3

Cambie las frases con *will* por una pregunta en la que debe utilizar el presente continuo con sentido de futuro (forma *is/are + ing*).

EJEMPLO

Will you go home tonight?

Are you going home tonight?

1. Will she come back tomorrow?

....

2. Will they arrive before six o'clock?

....

3. Will you see Mr Matthews today?

....

4. Will we leave tomorrow?

....

5. Will he work late tonight?

....

Ejercicio 4

Cambie las frases en futuro afirmativo a frases en futuro negativo *(won't)*. ¡Atención a la última frase!

EJEMPLO

I'll be home late tonight.

I won't be home late tonight.

1. She'll arrive tomorrow.

....

2. We'll leave today.

....

3. I'll see him in the morning.

....

4. They'll work at the weekend.

....

5. You'll speak to her tomorrow, won't you?

....

Ejercicio 5

Sustituya el futuro de las frases modelo por su correspondiente (afirmativa o negativa) en pasado simple *(was/were)*.

EJEMPLO

He'll be in London on Monday.

He was in London on Monday.

1. The train won't be late.

   ....

2. Jane won't be at home.

   ....

3. They'll be at the restaurant.

   ....

4. You won't be at my party.

   ....

5. We'll be there at six.

   ....

Ejercicio 6

Convierta la frase en pasado en una pregunta. Comience con *Did...*

EJEMPLO

We arrived early.

Did we arrive early?

1. They looked upstairs for it.

....

2. She smoked a cigar after dinner.

....

3. He called me at the office.

....

4. We parked the car over there.

....

5. They opened early today.

....

Ejercicio 7

Responda negativamente a las preguntas. Utilice para ello la respuesta breve: *No, they didn't*. A continuación, y de acuerdo con las palabras entre paréntesis, proporcione la información adecuada.

EJEMPLO

Did they arrive late?
(early)

No they didn't. They arrived early.

1. Did she ask for me?
(Mr Matthews)

....

2. Did you park over there?
(near the hotel)

....

3. Did they open at eight o'clock?
(at nine)

....

4. Did he look in there?
(in here)

....

5. Did you call Miss Jones?
(Miss Robinson)

....

UNIDAD 17

Ejercicio 1

Pregunte el precio de las cosas que se le ofrecen.

EJEMPLO

the oranges

How much are the oranges, please?

1. that hat

   ....

2. the red vase

   ....

3. the tomatoes

   ....

4. these shoes

   ....

5. that blue shirt

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Pregunte el precio de las cosas, que se le ofrecen, pero esta vez utilizando *How much do/does... cost?*

EJEMPLO

the apples

How much do the apples cost?

1. that pineapple

....

2. the wine

....

3. the grapes

....

4. a fur coat

....

5. this blouse

....

Ejercicio 3

Complete la información que se le ofrece, construyendo una frase con *cost/costs* según convenga en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

camera - fifty-eight pounds

The camera costs fifty-eight pounds.

1. potatoes - thirty-five pence

....

2. fur coat - a hundred and thirty pounds

....

3. shoes - thirty-seven ninety-five

....

4. radio - eight pounds forty

....

5. vases - fourteen pounds sixty

....

Ejercicio 4

Sustituya la palabra *too* de las frases modelos por la expresión *not... enough.*

EJEMPLO

This hat's too big for my husband.

This hat's not big enough for my husband.

1. That coat's too small for my wife.

....

2. That music's too modern for my father.

....

3. The coffee's too hot for me.

....

4. The painting's too dark for this room.

....

5. That tree's too tall for the garden.

....

Ejercicio 5

Responda negativamente a las preguntas modelo, donde se utiliza *Is it... enough*, con la expresión *No it isn't. It's too...* añadiendo el adjetivo contrario correspondiente.

EJEMPLO

Is it big enough?

No it isn't. It's too small.

1. Is it cheap enough?

....

2. Is it early enough?

....

3. Is it long enough?

....

4. Is it new enough?

....

5. Is it tall enough?

....

UNIDAD 18

Ejercicio 1

Este ejercicio tiene dos partes. Primero, formule una pregunta que empiece con *Why do you like...* Segundo, debe dar la respuesta con la palabra que se le ofrece.

EJEMPLO

cats

Why do you like cats?

quiet

Because they're quiet.

1. this hotel

   ....

   cheap

   ....

2. that painting

   ....

   modern

   ....

3. that music

   ....

   classical

   ....

4. flowers

   ....

   nice

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Formule preguntas que empiecen con *Why do you...*

EJEMPLO

watch television

Why do you watch television?

1. speak to him

   ....

2. drink coffee

   ....

3. always say 'No'

   ....

4. wear red trousers

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Formule preguntas sobre preferencias que empiecen con *Which do you prefer...?*

EJEMPLO

cats/dogs

Which do you prefer, cats or dogs?

1. apples/oranges

   ....

2. long hair/short hair

   ....

3. trains/planes

....

4. tea/coffee

....

5. London/Birmingham

....

Ejercicio 4

Formule preguntas sobre preferencias, pero esta vez utilice *Which one do you prefer, the... one or the... one?*

EJEMPLO

long/short

Which one do you prefer, the long one or the short one?

1. red/blue

....

2. cheap/expensive

....

3. new/old

....

4. dark/light

....

5. this/that

....

Ejercicio 5

Explique con detalle qué es lo que quiere, utilizando *I want one which is the same... but a different...* Atención a los artículos: *the*, en el primer caso y *a* en el segundo.

EJEMPLO

colour/price

I want one which is the same colour but a different price.

1. price/size

....

2. size/weight

....

3. weight/height

....

4. height/colour

....

UNIDAD 19

Ejercicio 1

Exprese lo que necesita y lo que no necesita con *I need... but I don't need...* a partir de las dos palabras modelo que se le ofrecen en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

bread/milk

I need some bread but I don't need any milk.

1. oranges/apples

....

2. beer/wine

....

3. my coat/my hat

....

4. a bag/a suitcase

....

5. a new desk/a new chair

....

Ejercicio 2

Formule preguntas con *Do/Does... need...* de acuerdo con las palabras que se le ofrecen en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

he - a drink

Does he need a drink?

1. you - any money

....

2. they - any food

....

3. she - a holiday

....

4. you - a cigarette

....

5. they - any help

....

Ejercicio 3

En las frases modelo se le plantean ciertos problemas. Diga qué es necesario para resolverlos utilizando *need* y la palabra que se le ofrece en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

He can't work.
(a holiday)

He needs a holiday.

1. They can't get in.
(tickets)

....

2. I can't speak English.
(a good teacher)

....

3. She can't carry it.
(some help)

....

4. They can't find the hotel.
(a map)

....

5. She can't sleep.
(a doctor)

....

Ejercicio 4

Sustituya la expresión *I want* por una más cortés utilizando *I'd like...* y añadiendo *please* al final.

EJEMPLO

I want some fish.

I'd like some fish, please.

1. I want to see Mr Murphy.

   ....

2. I want a pint of beer.

   ....

3. I want a pound of sugar.

   ....

4. I want to speak to Miss Jameson.

   ....

5. I want to go home now.

   ....

Ejercicio 5

A partir de las palabras que se le proporcionan construya frases con *Would you like...* en las que ofrece algo cortésmente a alguien.

EJEMPLO

a cigarette

Would you like a cigarette?

1. to come with me

....

2. a glass of wine

....

3. to see Dr Johnson

....

4. some tea

....

5. to talk about it

....

Ejercicio 6

Construya frases con *will need* para expresar lo que necesitarán las personas en la situación a la que hace referencia cada frase modelo.

EJEMPLO

They're going to the theatre.
(tickets)

They'll need tickets.

1. I'm making a chocolate gateau.
(some flour)

....

2. We're having a dinner party.
(some wine)

....

3. She's going to the shops.
(some money)

....

4. He's going to write some postcards.
(a pen)

....

5. They're going to walk across the Alps.
(a map)

....

UNIDAD 20

Ejercicio 1

Cambie la forma del presente continuo de los verbos de las frases modelo por la del presente simple, utilizando adecuadamente el adverbio que se le ofrece en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

I'm going to the cinema at the weekend.
(always)

I always go to the cinema at the weekend.

1. She's seeing the doctor on Wednesday.
(usually)

....

2. They're going to Spain for their holiday.
(often)

....

3. He's taking his mother with him.
(sometimes)

....

4. They're watching television in bed.
(always)

....

5. She's coming home early.
(often)

....

Ejercicio 2

Cambie la forma del futuro por la del pasado, utilizando el adverbio que se le ofrece en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

I'll go there tonight.
(yesterday)

I went there yesterday.

1. I'll do it tomorrow.
(last week)

....

2. I'll give her some flowers this evening.
(last night)

....

3. I'll wear the red one next time.
(last time)

....

4. I'll see him this afternoon.
(this morning)

....

5. I'll tell him next week.
(last Sunday)

....

Ejercicio 3

Cambie la frase que se le ofrece por una pregunta que comience por *How*, *When*, *Who* o *What*, según corresponda en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

We went to London by bus.

How did you go to London?

1. He made it last week.

....

2. She told her father.

....

3. I drank some wine.

....

4. They left at six o'clock.

....

5. I came to England by boat.

....

Ejercicio 4

Cambie la forma del presente de cada frase por una de pasado.

EJEMPLO

He watches television all evening.

He watched television all evening.

1. The shop closes at six o'clock.

....

2. We need a good holiday.

....

3. The train arrives at ten.

....

4. She wants to see the doctor.

....

5. They smoke cigarettes after dinner.

....

UNIDAD **21**

Ejercicio 1

Con la palabra modelo que se le ofrece, formule preguntas adecuadas en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

married

Are you married?

1. come from

   ....

2. job

   ....

3. live

   ....

4. from

   ....

5. do

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Construya frases a partir de la frase modelo utilizando *I come from...*

EJEMPLO

I'm French.

I come from France.

1. I'm Chinese.

....

2. I'm Spanish.

....

3. I'm German.

....

4. I'm English.

....

5. I'm Italian.

....

6. I'm Scottish.

....

7. I'm Greek.

....

Ejercicio 3

A partir de la palabra modelo, construya frases en las que diga dónde vive usted.

EJEMPLO

London

I live in London.

1. Paris

....

2. Rome

....

3. Madrid

....

4. Bonn

....

Ejercicio 4

Construya frases que comiencen por *My home's in...*

EJEMPLO

Birmingham

My home's in Birmingham.

1. Marseille

....

2. Turin

....

3. Barcelona

....

4. Frankfurt

....

Ejercicio 5

Conteste a las preguntas sobre su profesión con frases que empiecen por *I'm a...*, de acuerdo con la palabra que se le ofrece en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

What do you do?
(nurse)

I'm a nurse.

1. What's your occupation?
(bank clerk)

....

2. What's your job?
(television compere)

....

3. What do you do?
(writer)

....

4. What's your occupation?
(doctor)

....

5. What's your job?
(actress)

....

Ejercicio 6

Formule preguntas que empiecen por *Do you speak...*, y a continuación el idioma correspondiente.

EJEMPLO

English

Do you speak English?

1. French

....

2. German

....

3. Italian

....

4. Chinese

....

5. Spanish

....

UNIDAD 22

Ejercicio 1

Conteste a las preguntas de acuerdo con la palabra que se le ofrece.

EJEMPLO

What does he do?
(businessman)

He's a businessman.

1. Where do they come from?
   (China)

   ....

2. Where does she work?
   (Kensington)

   ....

3. What's her job?
   (doctor)

   ....

4. Where do they live?
   (Edinburgh)

   ....

5. Where's he from?
   (Greece)

   ....

Ejercicio 2

A partir de la información que se le ofrece en las frases modelo, formule la pregunta que corresponda en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

He lives in Brighton.

Where does he live?

1. She works in Valencia.

   ....

2. They're from China.

   ....

3. He's a footballer.

....

4. She comes from Italy.

....

5. They live in Switzerland.

....

Ejercicio 3

A partir de la frase modelo, construya frases utilizando el pronombre que se le ofrece, y añadiendo al final *too*.

EJEMPLO

They saw you at the cinema.
He

He saw you at the cinema, too.

1. She's a doctor.
I

....

2. They live in Frankfurt.
We

....

3. We're going to the theatre.
They

....

4. He left at nine o'clock.
She

....

5. She feels ill.
I

....

Ejercicio 4

Contradiga cada una de las frases modelo utilizando la información de la frase que se le ofrece entre paréntesis. Comience en todos los casos por *There is/are.*

EJEMPLO

There isn't doctor here.
(Sheila's a doctor.)

Yes, there is; Sheila's a doctor.

1. There isn't any food left.
(There's some bread here.)

....

2. There aren't any fish in the water.
(There are some over there.)

....

3. There aren't any Australians here.
(I'm Australian.)

....

4. There's no-one here called Keith.
(My name's Keith.)

....

5. There aren't any girls in that school.
(They're all inside.)

....

Ejercicio 5

A partir de la palabra modelo, construya frases que comiencen por *Perhaps she's...* o *Perhaps she's got...*

EJEMPLO

hungry

Perhaps she's hungry.

1. stomachache

....

2. cold

....

3. headache

....

4. tired

....

5. toothache

....

Ejercicio 6

Responda a las preguntas a partir de la información que se le ofrece entre paréntesis. Empiece siempre por *He/She's not well.* Atención a los pronombres sujeto.

EJEMPLO

What's the matter with Peter?
(cold)

He's not well; he's got a cold.

1. What's the matter with Mary?
(toothache)

....

2. What's the matter with Bill?
(feel ill)

....

3. What's the matter with Susan?
(headache)

....

4. What's the matter with George?
(stomachache)

....

UNIDAD 23

Ejercicio 1

A partir de las propuestas con *let's...*, formule las preguntas de cortesía correspondientes, comenzando por *Would you like to...*

EJEMPLO

Let's go to the theatre.

Would you like to go to the theatre?

1. Let's watch television.

....

2. Let's leave early today.

....

3. Let's speak to the manager about it.

....

4. Let's stay in bed late this morning.

....

5. Let's play chess.

....

6. Let's eat at a restaurant tonight.

....

Ejercicio 2

En las frases modelo se le pide que haga algo. Responda con frases que empiecen por *I don't want to...*

EJEMPLO

Please speak to him.

I don't want to speak to him.

1. Please tell her.

....

2. Please leave now.

....

3. Please listen to me.

....

4. Please help them.

....

5. Please put it over there.

....

6. Please go outside.

....

Ejercicio 3

Cambie las frases modelos con el verbo *want* por otras equivalentes con la forma más cortés *would like to.*

EJEMPLO

I want to go out.

I'd like to go out.

1. They want to stay inside.

 ....

2. He wants to tell his mother.

 ....

3. She wants to see you now.

 ....

4. We want to wait here.

 ....

5. I want to leave school.

 ....

6. They want to have dinner soon.

 ....

Ejercicio 4

A partir de la frase modelo que comienza por *It's difficult to*, construya frases más personales con *I can't... very well.*

EJEMPLO

It's difficult to park this car.

I can't park this car very well.

1. It's difficult to see in the dark.

....

2. It's difficult to speak Chinese.

....

3. It's difficult to understand him.

....

4. It's difficult to read this letter.

....

Ejercicio 5

En este ejercicio construya frases a la inversa que en el anterior.

EJEMPLO

I can't play chess very well.

It's difficult to play chess.

1. I can't speak English very well.

....

2. I can't see very well from here.

....

3. I can't learn it very well like this.

....

4. I can't cook Spanish food very well.

....

Ejercicio 6

Construya frases distintas a las que se le ofrecen, pero con el mismo sentido. Empiece por *You can...* y añada al final el adverbio *easily*.

EJEMPLO

It's easy to find Franco's.

You can find Franco's easily.

1. It's easy to get there.

   ....

2. It's easy to learn French.

   ....

3. It's easy to cook spaghetti.

   ....

4. It's easy to type it.

   ....

5. It's easy to say 'No'.

   ....

6. It's easy to understand this book.

   ....

UNIDAD 24

Ejercicio 1

Responda a las preguntas sobre distancias a partir de las palabras que se le ofrecen. Utilice la siguiente construcción *It isn't very far. It's about... away.*

EJEMPLO

How far is the cinema?
(200 yards).

It isn't very far. It's about 200 yards away.

1. How far's Franco's Restaurant?
(half a mile)

....

2. How far's the police station?
(100 yards)

....

3. How far's the Town Hall?
(300 yards)

....

4. How far's Market Street?
(10 minutes)

....

5. How far's the theatre?
(half an hour)

....

6. How far's the park?
(20 minutes)

....

Ejercicio 2

Responda a las preguntas con la construcción *It's a long way. It's about... from here.*

EJEMPLO

How far's Edinburgh?
(400 miles)

It's a long way. It's about 400 miles from here.

1. How far's Birmingham?
(200 miles)

....

2. How far's Valencia?
(1500 miles)

....

3. How far's Naples?
(2000 miles)

....

4. How far's Brighton?
(2 hours)

....

5. How far's their house?
(45 minutes)

....

6. How far's York?
(3 $^{1}/_{2}$ hours)

....

Ejercicio 3

Este ejercicio tiene dos partes. Primero, pregunte cómo se llega al destino correspondiente. Segundo, dé la respuesta de acuerdo con la palabra que se le ofrece en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

Edinburgh

How can I get to Edinburgh from here?

train

You can get there by train.

1. Kensington

   ....

   bus

   ....

2. Hong Kong

   ....

   plane

   ....

3. France

   ....

   boat

   ....

4. the theatre

   ....

   taxi

   ....

5. your house

....

car

....

6. Stratford

....

coach

....

Ejercicio 4

A partir de las palabras modelo, construya frases completas para indicar direcciones según el siguiente modelo: *Drive for..., then you come to a...*

EJEMPLO

4 kilometres - a hotel

Drive for 4 kilometres, then you come to a hotel.

1. 6 miles - a park

....

2. 13 miles - the motorway

....

3. 7 kilometres - the main road

....

4. 2 miles - large church

....

5. 5 miles - an old school

....

6. 9 kilometres - a river

....

UNIDAD **25**

Ejercicio 1

Se le ofrece, en cada caso, el nombre de una ciudad, el de un país y una referencia geográfica *(North, South, East, West)*. Construya frases en que se diga en qué parte del país está situada la ciudad en cuestión.

EJEMPLO

Bari / South / Italy

Bari is in the South of Italy.

1. Calais / North / France

   ....

2. Valencia / East / Spain

   ....

3. Lisbon / West / Portugal

   ....

4. Hamburg / North / Germany

   ....

5. Helsinki / South / Finland

   ....

6. St. Ives / West / England

   ....

Ejercicio 2

En cada caso se le ofrecen los nombres de dos ciudades y una referencia geográfica que expresa en qué situación está una con respecto a la otra. Ello le permitirá construir frases completas en que indiquen la situación geográfica de una de las ciudades con respecto a la segunda.

EJEMPLO

Bristol / Swindon / 40 miles west

Bristol is about 40 miles west of Swindon.

1. Dover / Folkstone / 9 miles east

....

2. Manchester / Birmingham / 65 miles north

....

3. Leicester / Nottingham / 25 miles south

....

4. Cambridge / Leicester / 60 miles south-east

....

5. Manchester / Nottingham / 50 miles north-west

....

6. Southampton / Bournemouth / 25 miles north-east

....

7. Swindon / Oxford / 30 miles south-west

....

Ejercicio 3

Este ejercicio pretende practicar los usos de varias preposiciones. Construya frases utilizando la información que se le ofrece en cada caso y que respondan a la pregunta correspondiente.

EJEMPLO

Where's Jane?
(behind the door)

She's behind the door.

1. Where are the boys?
(in the park)

....

2. Where's the cat?
(under the table)

....

3. Where's my hat?
(on your head)

....

4. Where are the oranges?
(inside the cupboard)

....

5. Where's he gone?
(into the house)

....

6. Where have they gone?
(through there)

....

Ejercicio 4

Construya frases como la que se le da de ejemplo en la que exprese cómo se va a un sitio pasando por otro, de acuerdo con la información que se incluye en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

living room / kitchen

You go through the living room into the kitchen.

1. back door / garden

....

2. France / Spain

....

3. park / town

....

4. the Mediterranean / the Adriatic

....

5. bedroom / bathroom

....

UNIDAD **26**

Ejercicio 1

Utilizando los distintos pronombres y fechas que se le ofrecen, construya frases completas en las que indique cuándo han nacido las personas a las que se refiere.

EJEMPLO

we - April 15th

We were born on 15th April.

1. she - January 22nd

   ....

2. you - March 4th

   ....

3. They - December 30th

   ....

4. I - October 31st

   ....

5. he - February 29th

   ....

6. I - July 1st

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Utilice los pronombres y fechas que se le ofrecen para expresar las fechas en que las personas correspondientes regresan de sus viajes.

EJEMPLO

I - 6th March

I get back on March 6th.

1. You - 12th June

   ....

2. He - 25th September

   ....

3. We - 19th November

   ....

4. She - 3rd May

   ....

5. They - 2nd January

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Construya frases como en el modelo que se le ofrece en que se pregunta cuánto se tarda en llegar a los distintos sitios.

EJEMPLO

Rome by train

How long does it take to get to Rome by train?

1. Glasgow by plane

....

2. Paris by coach

....

3. Madrid by bus

....

4. London by taxi

....

5. Munich by car

....

6. Naples by boat

....

Ejercicio 4

Utilizando la información que en cada caso se le ofrece construya frases como la del ejemplo en la que indique cuánto tiempo se tarda de un sitio a otro.

EJEMPLO

York / Manchester / 2 hours

I takes 2 hours to get from York to Manchester.

1. London / Edinburgh / 5 hours

....

2. here / the theatre / 30 minutes

....

3. home / the office / 45 minutes

....

4. Dover / Calais / 1 hour

....

5. the station / the school / 7 minutes

....

6. the top / the bottom / 1½ hours

....

Ejercicio 5

Construya frases como la del ejemplo, utilizando las preposiciones *in*, *on*, *for*, según convenga, con cada una de las expresiones de tiempo que se le ofrecen.

EJEMPLO

three weeks

I want to go for three weeks.

1. January

....

2. Summer

....

3. January 14th

....

4. two years

....

5. Winter

....

6. Monday

....

7. six days

....

8. November

....

UNIDAD 27

Ejercicio 1

Construya frases, utilizando la información que en cada caso se le ofrece, en las que pregunte a quién pertenece cada uno de ellos.

EJEMPLO

this jacket

Whose is this jacket?

1. that car

....

2. those shoes

....

3. these cigarettes

....

4. the yellow shirt

....

5. the big office

....

6. this black dog

....

Ejercicio 2

En las siguientes frases sustituya el adjetivo posesivo (*my*, *your*, etc.) por el pronombre posesivo correspondiente (*mine*, *yours*, etc.).

EJEMPLO

It's my coat.

That coat's mine.

1. They're his cigarettes.

....

2. They're her letters.

....

3. It's your suitcase.

....

4. It's their house.

....

5. They're our books.

....

6. They're their tickets.

....

Ejercicio 3

Construya, como en el ejemplo, oraciones interrogativas que comiencen con *Which*, para preguntar cuál de varios objetos pertenece a una persona en concreto.

EJEMPLO

Is this that woman's handbag?

Which handbag's hers?

1. Is this that man's parrot?

....

2. Are these your shoes?

....

3. Are these those boys' books?

....

4. Is this that girl's dress?

....

5. Are these our paintings?

....

6. Are these their photographs?

....

Ejercicio 4

Pregunte qué aspecto tienen cada uno de los objetos o animales que se le van indicando.

EJEMPLO

the Grand Hotel

What's the Grand Hotel like?

1. their new car

   ....

2. English apples

   ....

3. the food

   ....

4. pink elephants

   ....

5. her eyes

   ....

6. his typing

   ....

Ejercicio 5

Responda a las siguientes preguntas de acuerdo con el ejemplo, utilizando la información que se da en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

What's your father like?
(nice)

He's really nice.

1. What's your girlfriend like?
(wonderful)

....

2. What are your sisters like?
(friendly)

....

3. What are your students like?
(young)

....

4. What's your parrot like?
(quiet)

....

5. What's your new painting like?
(modern)

....

Ejercicio 6

Responda a las siguientes preguntas en las que se pide la descripción de diversas personas de acuerdo con la información que se le da en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

What does your mother look like?
(dark hair, big eyes)

She's got dark hair and big eyes.

1. What does your husband look like?
(quite tall, thin)

....

2. What do your daughters look like?
(blue eyes, fair hair)

....

3. What do your brothers look like?
(short, fat)

....

4. What does your friend look like?
(tall, quite fat)

....

5. What does your sister look like?
(long hair, brown eyes)

....

UNIDAD **28**

Ejercicio 1

Transforme las distintas frases que se le ofrecen indicando que a las distintas personas que actúan como sujeto les gusta hacer lo que expresa la frase. Estudie atentamente el ejemplo que se incluye.

EJEMPLO

Peter reads books.

Perter enjoys reading books.

1. My mother eats sweets.

   ....

2. Paul and Mary go to the theatre.

   ....

3. Mr and Mrs Robinson stay in bed late.

   ....

4. Susan walks in the park.

   ....

5. Maria and Jose speak English.

   ....

6. James plays chess.

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Transforme las siguientes frases en otras en las que indique lo que a las distintas personas que actúan como sujeto no les gusta hacer. Estudie atentamente el ejemplo que se incluye.

EJEMPLO

Jane doesn't go to the cinema.

Jane doesn't like going to the cinema.

1. Brian and Mary don't eat meat.

   ....

2. David doesn't write letters.

   ....

3. Hazel doesn't work very hard.

   ....

4. Mr and Mrs Brown don't talk to them.

   ....

5. I don't listen to my teacher.

   ....

6. She doesn't watch television.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Transforme las siguientes frases de acuerdo con el ejemplo, utilizando *well* o *badly* en vez de *good* o *bad*.

EJEMPLO

Brian's tennis is very good.

Brian plays tennis very well.

1. Her driving is very bad.

   ....

2. My father's cooking is quite good.

   ....

3. My typing is not very good.

   ....

4. Your writing is not bad.

   ....

5. Susan's squash is quite good.

   ....

6. Your daughter's reading is very bad.

   ....

Ejercicio 4

Construya frases, partiendo de las que se le ofrecen, en las que compare lo bien que dos personas distintas hacen algo. Utilice para ello las palabras *better* o *worse*.

EJEMPLO

Jill plays well, but Simon doesn't.

Jill plays better than Simon.

1. Mr White drives badly, but his wife doesn't.

   ....

2. Luisa speaks English well, but her brother doesn't.

   ....

3. John writes well, but James doesn't.

   ....

4. Mary types badly, but Francis doesn't.

   ....

5. Mrs Jones plays the violin badly, but Mrs Brown doesn't.

   ....

6. Mr Black works well, but Mr Brown doesn't.

   ....

Ejercicio 5

Este ejercicio es contrario al ejercicio anterior. Partiendo de las frases que se le ofrecen, realice en ellas los cambios que se le muestran en el ejemplo, utilizando *good* o *bad* en vez de *well* o *badly.*

EJEMPLO

They play tennis very well.

They're very good at tennis.

1. He plays football very badly.

   ....

2. She doesn't play chess very well.

   ....

3. I don't play squash badly.

   ....

4. They play golf very badly.

   ....

Ejercicio 6

Construya frases como la que se le ofrece a modo de ejemplo con la información que se incluye en cada caso, para expresar lo que le gusta hacer y lo que prefiere hacer.

EJEMPLO

I read and I watch television.

I like reading, but I prefer watching television.

1. I play tennis and I play squash.

....

2. I learn English and I learn Spanish.

....

3. I go to the cinema and I go to the theatre.

....

4. I write stories and I write letters.

....

5. I go away and I come back.

....

6. I talk and I listen.

....

UNIDAD 29

Ejercicio 1

Construya preguntas con los interrogativos *How much* o *How many* para los distintos ejemplos que se le ofrecen. Recuerde que se emplea *much* con nombres de materia y *many* con nombres contables en plural.

EJEMPLO

sugar

How much sugar have we got?

1. apples

....

2. cigarettes

....

3. tea

....

4. coffee

....

5. oranges

....

6. milk

....

Ejercicio 2

Se pretende en este ejercicio practicar las distintas formas de contraer el presente de *have* con la partícula negativa *not*. Se le ofrecen varias frases en que *have* se ha contraido con el pronombre y se le pide que las copie, pero contrayéndolo con *not*.

EJEMPLO

I've not got many friends.

I haven't got many friends.

1. He's not got many books.

....

2. You've not got much money.

....

3. We've not got much time.

....

4. She's not got many dresses.

....

5. They've not got much luggage.

....

6. I've not got many paintings.

....

Ejercicio 3

Sustituya cada una de las frases que se le ofrecen por otra en la que se emplee *a few*. Recuerde que significa «unos pocos, unas pocas».

EJEMPLO

I haven't got many cows.

I've only got a few cows.

1. I haven't got many chickens.

....

2. I haven't got many dogs.

....

3. I haven't got many cats.

....

4. I haven't got many parrots.

....

5. I haven't got many animals.

....

Ejercicio 4

Se trata de un ejercicio opuesto al anterior. Tendrá que sustituir *a few* por *not many* en las distintas frases que se le ofrecen.

EJEMPLO

There are only a few oranges left.

There aren't many oranges left.

1. There are only a few pineapples left.

....

2. There are only a few lemons left.

....

3. There are only a few tomatoes left.

....

4. There are only a few carrots left.

....

5. There are only a few peas left.

....

Ejercicio 5

Sustituya *very* por *not very much* en las siguientes frases.

EJEMPLO

She's got very little butter.

She hasn't very much butter.

1. We've got very little bread.

....

2. They've got very little coffee.

....

3. I've got very little food.

....

4. He's got very little bacon.

....

5. She's got very little flour.

....

Ejercicio 6

Sustituya *not very much* por *very little* en las siguientes frases.

EJEMPLO

There isn't very much wine left.

There's very little wine left.

1. There isn't very much milk left.

   ....

2. There isn't very much tea left.

   ....

3. There isn't very much beer left.

   ....

4. There isn't very much orange juice left.

   ....

5. There isn't very much water left.

   ....

Ejercicio 7

Se practican en este ejercicio los diversos tipos de envase más frecuentes en los productos de uso diario, así como la frase *I'd like...* para pedir algo de forma cortés.

EJEMPLO

I need some sugar.

I'd like a packet of sugar, please.

1. I need some soap.

....

2. I need some toothpaste.

....

3. I need some wine.

....

4. I need some cigarettes.

....

5. I need some chocolates.

....

UNIDAD 30

Ejercicio 1

Responda a las siguientes órdenes diciendo que ya ha hecho lo que se le pide, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Give it to me.

I've already given it to you.

1. Take it to your mother.

....

2. Tell the policeman about it.

....

3. Make some tea.

....

4. Have a bath.

....

5. Buy a new dress.

....

Ejercicio 2

Se le ofrecen una serie de frases con *have to* (tener que) que usted tendrá que contestar diciendo que acaba de realizarse, utilizando una expresión con *just* y el presente perfecto de los verbos.

EJEMPLO

He has to type that letter.

He's just typed it.

1. They have to telephone their mother.

....

2. You have to clean the house.

....

3. She has to finish her book.

....

4. We have to give it to him.

....

5. They have to start again.

....

Ejercicio 3

Responda a las siguientes preguntas diciendo que todavía no ha hecho lo que se le pide. Utilice *yet*.

EJEMPLO

Have you telephoned your father?

No, I haven't telephoned him yet.

1. Has he typed that letter?

   ....

2. Have they gone to the market?

   ....

3. Has she been to the shops?

   ....

4. Have you told him?

   ....

5. Have you had a shower?

   ....

Ejercicio 4

Conteste a las preguntas que se le hacen diciendo que todavía se está haciendo lo que se le pide. Utilice *still*.

EJEMPLO

Have you done it yet?

I'm still doing it.

1. Has he typed it yet?

....

2. Have they made it yet?

....

3. Have you cleaned it yet?

....

4. Has she spoken to him yet?

....

5. Has he cooked it yet?

....

Ejercicio 5

Se le ofrecen varias frases en pasado que usted deberá transformar en frase en presente perfecto con *for*, para expresar el tiempo que lleva ocurriendo la acción del verbo.

EJEMPLO

He was a doctor ten years ago.

He's been a doctor for ten years.

1. I was a bank clerk two years ago.

....

2. We were in Madrid six years ago.

....

3. They were at the hospital three hours ago.

....

4. I was in this hotel four weeks ago.

....

5. She was a student seven years ago.

....

Ejercicio 6

Transforme las frases que se le ofrecen en otras construidas con *going to*.

EJEMPLO

I want to go to university.

I'm going to go to university.

1. She doesn't want to stay here.

....

2. We want to see him now.

....

3. He wants to take it.

....

4. I don't want to speak to him.

....

5. We don't want to work in this office.

....

6. They want to learn English.

....

Ejercicio 7

Construya preguntas en presente perfecto basadas en las frases que se le ofrecen, para preguntar si se ha hecho con anterioridad lo expresado en la frase correspondiente.

EJEMPLO

You are here.

Have you been here before?

1. She is speaking to Mr Brown.

....

2. They are playing tennis.

....

3. He's cooking the dinner.

....

4. I'm telling you now.

....

5. We're staying at this hotel.

....

UNIDAD 31

Ejercicio 1

Construya frases basándose en las que se le ofrecen en las que diga que anteriormente se acostumbraba a hacer algo que ya no se hace.

EJEMPLO

They don't watch television any more.

They used to watch television but they don't any more.

1. He doesn't learn English any more.

....

2. We don't speak to them any more.

....

3. She doesn't play tennis any more.

....

4. I don't eat fish any more.

....

5. He doesn't listen to his teacher any more.

....

6. I don't go to the theatre any more.

....

Ejercicio 2

Basándose en las frases que se le ofrecen, construya otras en las que diga que ahora se hace algo que no se acostumbraba hacer anteriormente.

EJEMPLO

He's learning Chinese now.

He didn't use to learn Chinese but he does now.

1. They're living in Paris now.

....

2. She's working at the hospital now.

....

3. We understand it now.

....

4. I type very fast now.

....

5. She drives badly now.

....

6. We see them every day now.

....

Ejercicio 3

Transforme las frases que se le ofrecen en oraciones interrogativas con *used to*.

EJEMPLO

He lived here.

Did he use to live here?

1. They saw them every evening.

....

2. We went away on holiday.

....

3. I went to school in London.

....

4. She spoke Italian well.

....

5. They watched television a lot.

....

6. He played football on Saturdays.

....

Ejercicio 4

Responda a las siguientes preguntas utilizando una respuesta corta en la que intervenga *used to*.

EJEMPLO

Do you often go to the cinema?

No, but I used to.

1. Does he always come home late?

   ....

2. Do they give you any money?

   ....

3. Does she always walk back with you?

   ....

4. Does she love you?

   ....

5. Do I tell you bad things?

   ....

6. Do they write to you?

   ....

Ejercicio 5

Responda a las siguientes preguntas con oraciones en las que diga que se hace algo ahora que no se acostumbraba hacer, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Haven't you always eaten vegetables?

I do now but I didn't use to.

1. Hasn't she always worked here?

....

2. Haven't they always liked you?

....

3. Haven't we always lived here.

....

4. Haven't they always enjoyed playing squash?

....

5. Haven't I always told you everything?

....

6. Hasn't she always worn trousers?

....

UNIDAD **32**

Ejercicio 1

Se trata en este ejercicio de practicar el estilo indirecto. Transmita a un tercero la información que va usted recibiendo, comenzando todas las frases con *He said...*

EJEMPLO

My name is Reginald Beckett.

He said his name was Reginald Beckett.

1. I am ninety-six years old.

....

2. My mother and father are dead.

....

3. My son is a doctor.

....

4. I live in Lowestoft.

....

5. I enjoy swimming in the sea.

....

6. I don't like talking about myself.

....

Ejercicio 2

Este ejercicio plantea el problema opuesto al anterior: Recibirá una serie de frases en estilo indirecto, todas ellas referidas a lo que dijo una señora en concreto. Usted tendrá que reproducir las frases exactas que dijo ella.

EJEMPLO

She said she was called Fifi.

I am called Fifi.

1. She said she worked in London.

....

2. She said her husband lived in Paris.

....

3. She said she didn't like him.

....

4. She said she didn't see him often.

....

5. She said he wasn't very nice.

....

6. She said she had no money.

....

Ejercicio 3

Convierta las preguntas directas que se le ofrecen en preguntas indirectas que comiencen con *They want to know if...*

EJEMPLO

Are you married?

They want to know if you are married.

1. Do you live in England?

....

2. Will you enjoy this work?

....

3. Does your father work in this country?

....

4. Have you done this before?

....

5. Have you understood the questions?

....

Ejercicio 4

Como en el ejercicio anterior, convierta las preguntas directas que se le ofrecen en preguntas indirectas que comiencen con *He wants to know...*

EJEMPLO

When are you going?

He wants to know when you are going.

1. How long have you been here?

   ....

2. What are you writing at the moment?

   ....

3. Where will you go?

   ....

4. How will you get there?

   ....

5. How old are you?

   ....

6. Where did you use to work?

   ....

UNIDAD 33

Ejercicio 1

Transforme las frases siguientes en otras que comiencen por *They want*, y que tengan un significado semejante a las primeras.

EJEMPLO

I have to leave tomorrow.

They want me to leave tomorrow.

1. He has to work very hard.

   ....

2. You have to tell them everything.

   ....

3. We have to listen carefully.

   ....

4. She has to go immediately.

   ....

5. They have to keep quiet.

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Transforme las distintas frases en imperativo que se le ofrecen por otras que comiencen por *I told you to.*

EJEMPLO

Go to bed!

I told you to go to bed.

1. Don't sit down!

   ....

2. Listen carefully!

   ....

3. Be quiet!

   ....

4. Don't type that letter yet!

   ....

5. Don't say that!

   ....

Ejercicio 3

A la inversa que en el ejercicio anterior, construya las órdenes directas correspondientes a las frases que se le ofrecen.

EJEMPLO

Tell them to go away.

Go away!

1. Tell her to come back tomorrow.

....

2. Tell him not to put it there.

....

3. Tell him to work faster.

....

4. Tell them not to worry.

....

5. Tell her not to do that.

....

Ejercicio 4

Transforme las oraciones interrogativas que se le ofrecen en frases afirmativas (en pasado) seguidas de la *tag-question* correspondiente.

EJEMPLO

Did they remember?

They remembered, didn't they?

1. Did she go by train?

....

2. Did he like it?

....

3. Did they watch the film?

....

4. Did she play tennis?

....

5. Did he stay at home?

....

Ejercicio 5

Transforme las siguientes preguntas en frases negativas en pasado, acompañadas de la *tag-question* que corresponda.

EJEMPLO

Didn't she see him?

She didn't see him, did she?

1. Didn't he die?

....

2. Didn't they smoke a lot?

....

3. Didn't he tell you?

....

4. Didn't she write it?

....

5. Didn't they ask you first?

....

Ejercicio 6

Cambie las frases siguientes por otras que empiecen por *What about...*

EJEMPLO

Let's do it tomorrow.

What about doing it tomorrow?

1. Let's take a break.

....

2. Let's have dinner together.

....

3. Let's stay at home tonight.

....

4. Let's go to Spain.

....

5. Let's start early today.

....

Ejercicio 7

Cambie las frases siguientes por otras que empiecen por *Why don't we...*

EJEMPLO

Shall we stop now?

Why don't we stop now?

1. Shall we tell him?

....

2. Shall we have a holiday?

....

3. Shall we buy a new car?

....

4. Shall we take it with us?

....

5. Shall we make the dinner?

....

UNIDAD 34

Ejercicio 1

Construya, basándose en la información que se le ofrece, frases semejantes a la que se da de ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

nine thirty to Brighton

I'd like to reserve a seat on the nine thirty train to Brighton, please.

1. twelve twenty to Birmingham

....

2. one fifteen to Nottingham

....

3. three forty-five to Edinburgh

....

4. six forty to Manchester

....

5. ten o'clock to London

....

Ejercicio 2

Pregunte cuándo salen los medios de transporte que se le van indicando utilizando frases semejantes a la del ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

next train for Cambridge

When does the next train leave for Cambridge, please?

1. first bus for Kensington

....

2. last train for Oxford

....

3. next coach for Southampton

....

4. last bus for Piccadilly

....

5. first coach for Newcastle

....

Ejercicio 3

Transforme las oraciones que se le ofrecen en oraciones interrogativas en las que pregunte por el destino de los distintos medios de transporte a que se hace referencia.

EJEMPLO

I want a bus to Market Street.

Does this bus go to Market Street?

1. I want a train to London.

   ....

2. I want a coach to Glasgow.

   ....

3. I want a bus to Oxford Circus.

   ....

4. I want a train to Stratford.

   ....

5. I want a coach to Bristol.

   ....

Ejercicio 4

Transforme las distintas frases que se le van ofreciendo de acuerdo con el ejemplo que se incluye.

EJEMPLO

I'm going to Greenwich by bus.

Excuse me, where can I get a bus to Greenwich?

1. I'm going to Portsmouth by train.

....

2. I'm going to Guildford by coach.

....

3. I'm going to Fulham by bus.

....

4. I'm going to Cardiff by train.

....

5. I'm going to Windsor by coach.

....

UNIDAD 35

Ejercicio 1

Utilizando la información que se le va suministrando construya preguntas en las que, como en el ejemplo, pida información sobre dónde conseguir el objeto en concreto.

EJEMPLO

a tube of toothpaste

Where can I get a tube of toothpaste?

1. some Chinese antiques

....

2. some fresh fruit

....

3. some postcards of London

....

4. a map of England

....

5. some Spanish cigarettes

....

Ejercicio 2

Partiendo de los distintos objetos que se le van indicando, construya frases como la del ejemplo en la que indica en qué tipo de tienda puede conseguir el objeto en cuestión.

EJEMPLO

meat

You can get meat at the butcher's.

1. medicine

....

2. newspapers

....

3. fresh melons

....

4. hot bread

....

5. butter and sugar

....

Ejercicio 3

Transforme las distintas frases que se le van ofreciendo según el ejemplo, utilizando *There's...*

EJEMPLO

The baker's is in Market Street.

There's a baker's in Market Street.

1. The garage is in Davies Street.

   ....

2. The travel agent's is on the corner.

   ....

3. The flower shop is down this road.

   ....

4. The shoe repairer's is opposite the cinema.

   ....

5. The bookshop is near the station.

   ....

Ejercicio 4

Transforme las distintas frases que se le van ofreciendo en otras de significado semejante, aunque menos personales de enfoque, en las que se utilice el verbo *have* en su uso causativo.

EJEMPLO

I want them to clean my car.

I want to have my car cleaned.

1. I want them to type these letters.

....

2. I want them to do my hair.

....

3. I want them to repair this vase.

....

4. I want them to change my appointment.

....

5. I want them to open this box.

....

Ejercicio 5

Se trata de un ejercicio semejante al anterior en el que se practica el uso causativo de *get*.

EJEMPLO

They'll clean it at the garage.

You can get it cleaned at the garage.

1. They'll type them in the office.

....

2. They'll do it at the hairdresser's.

....

3. They'll repair it at the shop.

....

4. They'll change it at the agency.

....

5. They'll open it in town.

....

UNIDAD 36

Ejercicio 1

Utilizando la información que se le ofrece construya frases como la del ejemplo en las que se pregunte qué espectáculo se puede ver en cada uno de los lugares indicados, empleando la expresión *What's on...*

EJEMPLO

at the cinema next week

What's on at the cinema next week?

1. the television tonight

....

2. at the Festival Hall on Saturday

....

3. the radio this morning

....

4. at the Aldwych Theatre this week

....

5. at the Town Hall tomorrow

....

Ejercicio 2

Transforme las siguientes frases en otras que comiencen por *There's a...*

EJEMPLO

I want to see a film on Tuesday.

There's a film I want to see on Tuesday.

1. I want to go to a concert next week.

   ....

2. I want to go to a football match on Saturday.

   ....

3. I want to see a television programme tonight.

   ....

4. I want to go to a meeting tomorrow.

   ....

5. I want to see a play on Monday.

   ....

6. I want to go to a party at the weekend.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Con la información que se le va ofreciendo construya el itinerario de un viaje de negocios en que vayan cubriendo las distintas etapas a que se refieren las sucesivas frases. Estudie el ejemplo con atención antes de comenzar el ejercicio propiamente dicho.

EJEMPLO

leave - Heathrow - 6 o'clock

You leave Heathrow at 6 o'clock.

1. arrive - Granada - 8.40

   ....

2. stay - Hotel Gloria - until Saturday

   ....

3. then go - Valencia - train

   ....

4. get to - Valencia - Saturday evening

   ....

5. fly back - London - Monday morning

   ....

Ejercicio 4

Utilizando las distintas palabras que se le ofrecen construya la biografía de Reggie Beckett, empleando frases semejantes a la que se incluye de ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

born - 1884

He was born in 1884.

1. school - Norwich

....

2. brought up - Suffolk

....

3. lorry driver - 14 years

....

4. 1920 - builder

....

5. married - 1914

....

6. died - 1980

....

7. name - Reggie Beckett

....

UNIDAD **37**

Ejercicio 1

Basándose en las frases que se le van ofreciendo, construya oraciones interrogativas con *What kind...*

EJEMPLO

She's got a cat.

What kind of cat has she got?

1. He's got a boat.

   ....

2. They've got a house.

   ....

3. You've got a farm.

   ....

4. They've got central heating.

   ....

5. She's got a husband.

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Basándose en los pares de frases que se le ofrecen, construya oraciones en las que se comparen los objetos por ellas descritas. Estudie atentamente el ejemplo antes de proceder a hacer el ejercicio.

EJEMPLO

This looks easy. That doesn't.

This looks easier than that.

1. His face looks old. Hers doesn't.

....

2. Our children are good. Theirs aren't.

....

3. Her house is modern. Mine isn't.

....

4. Bentleys are expensive. Minis aren't.

....

5. Modern music is bad. Classical music isn't.

....

Ejercicio 3

Se trata de un ejercicio semejante al anterior. Deberá combinar la información contenida en las parejas de frases que se le ofrecen en una sola oración en que se comparen los objetos descritos. En este ejercicio se utilizará *not as... as*.

EJEMPLO

Sally's skirt is long. Anna's isn't.

Anna's skirt isn't as long as Sally's.

1. My car is new. His isn't.

....

2. Their house is big. Ours isn't.

....

3. Matthew's parrot is noisy. Janet's isn't.

....

4. Her cooking is good. Her husband's isn't.

....

5. English beer is warm. German beer isn't.

....

Ejercicio 4

Transforme las frases siguientes en otras de significado semejante en las que se utilice *not as... as*, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

This water is hotter than that.

This water is not as cold as that.

1. His is smaller than hers.

....

2. Anne's daughter is younger than Susan's.

....

3. That street is wider than this street.

....

4. Her teacher is worse than mine.

....

5. My books are better than hers.

....

Ejercicio 5

Construya preguntas de confirmación expresando sorpresa, como en el ejemplo, en las que se emplea la palabra *really*.

EJEMPLO

It's fifteen years old.

Is it really?

1. She's a very good teacher.

....

2. He plays tennis very well.

....

3. They always go to bed at nine o'clock.

....

4. She's quite beautiful.

....

5. He writes to her every day.

....

UNIDAD 38

Ejercicio 1

Basándose en las preguntas que se le ofrecen, construya otras que comiencen por *What do you think of?*

EJEMPLO

Do you like Janet's mother?

What do you think of Janet's mother?

1. Do you like this painting?

   ....

2. Do you like the way he does it?

   ....

3. Do you like your teacher?

   ....

4. Do you like the way she teaches?

   ....

5. Do you like their new house?

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Sustituya las frases que se le ofrecen por otras en las que, como en el ejemplo, exprese su opinión de forma más personal, utilizando *I like the way* o *I don't like the way.*

EJEMPLO

He plays well.

I like the way he plays.

1. They dance badly.

....

2. She dresses badly.

....

3. You tell stories well.

....

4. They work well.

....

5. She writes badly.

....

Ejercicio 3

Basándose en las frases que se le ofrecen, construya otras en las que exprese su opinión de forma más personal, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Her tennis is not as good as his.

I don't think her tennis is as good as his.

1. Their flat is not as small as ours.

....

2. Sam's painting is not as nice as Carol's.

....

3. My driving is not as bad as yours.

....

4. Lesley's eyes are not as big as Linda's.

....

5. Yours is not as expensive as mine.

....

Ejercicio 4

Construya oraciones de significado semejante a las que se le van ofreciendo, como se hace en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Goya paints better than Francis.

Goya is a better painter than Francis.

1. Lois drives better than her husband.

....

2. Dad sings worse than Caruso.

....

3. Mary plays worse than Sally.

....

4. He teaches better than Sandra.

....

5. Shakespeare writes better than Marlowe.

....

Ejercicio 5

Construya frases basadas en las que se le ofrecen en que se utilice *not as well as* en vez de *better than.*

EJEMPLO

Jan plays better than Sandra.

Sandra doesn't play as well as Jan.

1. Mr White cooks better than Mrs White.

   ....

2. Rose acts better than Lili.

   ....

3. His son reads better than his daughter.

   ....

4. Mario speaks better than Luisa.

   ....

5. Francis dresses better than Sam.

   ....

UNIDAD 39

Ejercicio 1

Modifique las distintas frases que se le ofrecen en el mismo sentido que la que le damos de ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

I told you before that he's good at tennis.

As I said before, he's good at tennis.

1. I told you yesterday that I don't know.

....

2. I told you last week that I'm leaving.

....

3. I told you in my letter that my mother is ill.

....

4. I told you last time that they don't like it.

....

5. I told you on the 'phone that I can't speak Chinese.

....

Ejercicio 2

Basándose en las preguntas que se le ofrecen, construya frases en las que exprese el tipo de persona que necesita, lo que sabe hacer, etc.

EJEMPLO

Can he dance well?

I need someone who can dance well.

1. Does she sing beautifully?

....

2. Does he enjoy reading?

....

3. Can she speak Spanish?

....

4. Can he play the piano?

....

5. Does she like cooking?

....

Ejercicio 3

Construya frases, como en el ejemplo, en las que exprese las condiciones que debe cumplir la persona o personas que usted necesita de acuerdo con la información que se ofrece en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

someone who is interesting

I'd like to meet someone interesting.

1. someone who is young

....

2. someone who is intelligent

....

3. someone who is tall

....

4. someone who is good-looking

....

5. someone who is different

....

Ejercicio 4

Utilizando la información contenida en las distintas preguntas que se le ofrecen, construya frases como la que se usa de ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Is it an interesting job?

I like jobs which are interesting.

1. Is it a self-contained flat?

....

2. Is it a clean room?

....

3. Is it a difficult exercise?

....

4. Is it a fresh chicken?

....

5. Is it a fried steak?

....

Ejercicio 5

Construya preguntas basadas en las frases que se le ofrecen, como en el ejemplo. Estudie éste atentamente antes de proceder a realizar el ejercicio.

EJEMPLO

I want something to eat.

Have you got anything to eat?

1. I want something to drink.

....

2. I want something to play with.

....

3. I want something to do.

....

4. I want something to carry.

....

5. I want something to read.

....

Ejercicio 6

Basándose en las frases que se le ofrecen, construya otras en las que indique que no dispone de lo que desea, según la información recibida, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

I want something hot.

I haven't got anything hot.

1. I want something long.

....

2. I want something fresh.

....

3. I want something big.

....

4. I want something new.

....

5. I want something red.

....

UNIDAD 40

Ejercicio 1

Una cada uno de los siguientes pares de frases para formar una sola, utilizando el pasado continuo de los verbos y comenzando con *while*, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

I worked. You played.

While I was working, you were playing.

1. They read. We watched television.

....

2. He wrote letters. She painted.

....

3. You skied in the Alps. I swam in the sea.

....

4. I cooked dinner. I listened to the concert.

....

5. They danced. She sang.

....

Ejercicio 2

Como en el ejercicio anterior, deberá combinar las dos frases que se le dan en cada caso para expresar que dos acciones se producían simultáneamente.

EJEMPLO

I watched television. The telephone rang.

I was watching television when the telephone rang.

1. She had a bath. The letter arrived.

   ....

2. They walked down the road. They heard a noise.

   ....

3. He made the tea. Someone came in.

   ....

4. We danced. The music stopped.

   ....

5. We had dinner. She told us.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Construya oraciones en estilo indirecto basándose en las que se le van ofreciendo. Sus frases deberán comenzar por *He said*, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

I'm waiting for Francis.

He said he was waiting for Francis.

1. I'm going to the cinema.

....

2. I'm drinking my coffee.

....

3. I'm having breakfast.

....

4. I'm watching the film.

....

5. I'm talking to someone.

....

Ejercicio 4

Deberá construir frases en estilo indirecto comenzando con *He asked me* y basándose en las preguntas que se le vayan ofreciendo. Estudie atentamente el ejemplo antes de proceder a realizar el ejercicio y fíjese en detalle en el orden de las palabras en la frase, tanto en la pregunta directa como en la oración en estilo indirecto.

EJEMPLO

What's John doing?

She asked me what John was doing.

1. Where's Christine going?

....

2. How are they getting there?

....

3. Why are we waiting?

....

4. What are they eating?

....

5. Why is she wearing that hat?

....

Ejercicio 5

Se trata del ejercicio contrario al anterior: Recibirá usted la pregunta indirecta en cada caso y tendrá que construir la pregunta directa correspondiente.

EJEMPLO

He wanted to know if they were coming.

Are they coming?

1. He wanted to know if she was leaving.

....

2. He wanted to know if James was working.

....

3. He wanted to know if they were enjoying it.

....

4. He wanted to know if I was watching carefully.

....

5. He wanted to know if they were playing, too.

....

UNIDAD 41

Ejercicio 1

Este ejercicio consta de dos partes. En primer lugar tendrá que preguntar qué hace en determinados momentos de acuerdo con las instrucciones que reciba. Deberá entonces contestar la pregunta de acuerdo también con la información incluida.

EJEMPLO

(in the mornings)

What do you do in the mornings?

(tennis with my husband)

I play tennis with my husband.

1. (in your free time)

   ....

   (the guitar)

   ....

2. (at weekends)

   ....

   (walking in the the mountains)

   ....

3. (in the evenings)

   ....

   (dancing with my boyfriend)

   ....

4. (on Saturdays)

....

(swimming in the sea)

....

5. (on Sunday afternoons)

....

(squash at my club)

....

Ejercicio 2

Utilizando las palabras que se indican en cada caso, deberá hacer preguntas referidas al empleo de la persona con quien habla, como se muestra en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

what - for living

What do you do for a living?

1. who - for

....

2. where - work

....

3. what - like

....

4. how much - earn

....

5. how long - holidays

....

6. what - hours

....

Ejercicio 3

Responda en forma negativa a las distintas preguntas.

EJEMPLO

Can you type?

No, I can't. I can't type at all.

1. Can they swim?

....

2. Can he read?

....

3. Can she speak Spanish?

....

4. Can you play the piano?.

....

5. Can you do anything?

....

Ejercicio 4

Tranforme las distintas frases en otras de significado semejante en que intervenga la palabra *interested.*

EJEMPLO

He likes cricket.

He's very interested in cricket.

1. They don't like films.

   ....

2. We don't like dancing.

   ....

3. I like reading.

   ....

4. She likes people.

   ....

5. They like the theatre.

   ....

6. I don't like modern music.

   ....

Ejercicio 5

Con la información que se le da en cada caso, construya frases en las que explique el tipo de trabajo que le gustaría hacer y sus circunstancias.

EJEMPLO

a clerk in a bank

I'd like to work in a bank as a clerk.

1. a cook in a hotel

   ....

2. a dancer in a disco

   ....

3. a director in the theatre

   ....

4. a typist in an office

   ....

5. a writer in radio

   ....

UNIDAD 42

Ejercicio 1

Convierta las siguientes preguntas directas en preguntas indirectas que comiencen con *I wonder*. Fíjese bien en el orden de las palabras en ambos casos.

EJEMPLO

What's his name?

I wonder what his name is.

1. Is he good-looking?

....

2. What does he do for a living?

....

3. Is he very rich?

....

4. Will he like me?

....

5. When will he get here?

....

6. Is that him?

....

Ejercicio 2

Convierta las siguientes preguntas en preguntas indirectas que comiencen por *Do you know...*

EJEMPLO

How do I get to Edinburgh from here?

Do you know how I get to Edinburgh from here?

1. What time do trains leave?

....

2. Is that clock right?

....

3. How long does it take?

....

4. Is this seat taken?

....

5. Is there a buffet car on the train?

....

6. When do we arrive?

....

Ejercicio 3

Responda a las siguientes preguntas, referidas a una mujer, de forma poco segura, como se le muestra en el ejemplo, utilizando la información que se indica en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

What does she do?
(journalist)

I'm not sure, but I think she's a journalist.

1. Where does she work?
(Liverpool)

....

2. Who does she work for?
(the Morning Herald)

....

3. How much does she earn?
(about £6000 a year)

....

4. Is she married?
(Yes)

....

5. Has she got any children?
(No)

....

Ejercicio 4

Convierta las siguientes frases, en que se hacen aseveraciones con un alto grado de duda, en otras en que se muestra mucha más seguridad, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Perhaps he hasn't been here before.

Oh, I'm sure he has.

1. Perhaps he doesn't like it.

   ....

2. Perhaps he isn't interested in it.

   ....

3. Perhaps he didn't get your letter.

   ....

4. Perhaps he won't enjoy it.

   ....

5. Perhaps he can't come.

   ....

Ejercicio 5

Transforme las frases que se le vayan dando como en el ejemplo. En su nueva forma se utilizan fórmulas que expresan mucha mayor seguridad.

EJEMPLO

We've met before.

I'm certain we've met before.

1. I saw you at the party.

....

2. You were wearing a yellow suit.

....

3. We danced together.

....

4. I know your name.

....

5. It's Siegfried.

....

Ejercicio 6

Recibirá una serie de frases en que se expresa, en forma cierta, un hecho en negativa. Escriba en cada caso una frase en que exprese su ignorancia sobre la situación concreta.

EJEMPLO

He hasn't asked her.

I don't know if he's asked her.

1. She won't say «yes».

....

2. She doesn't like him.

....

3. She doesn't want to get married.

....

4. He's not very rich.

....

5. He isn't working at the moment.

....

UNIDAD **43**

Ejercicio 1

Construya frases que comiencen por *Thank you for* para expresar, como en el ejemplo, que agradece algo que han hecho por usted.

EJEMPLO

I warned you.

Thank you for warning me.

1. I told you everything.

....

2. I taught you so well.

....

3. I helped you.

....

4. I showed you how to do it.

....

5. I was so kind.

....

Ejercicio 2

Transforme las siguientes órdenes, positivas o negativas, en consejos con *should.*

EJEMPLO

Go to bed!

You should go to bed.

1. Don't worry!

   ....

2. Take your medicine!

   ....

3. Don't get angry!

   ....

4. Do as you're told!

   ....

5. Don't shout at me! I'm ill.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Transforme las siguientes frases que expresan sugerencias en otras en las que, como en el ejemplo, se le ofrece un consejo mucho más firme y decidido.

EJEMPLO

Why don't you go to the police?

If I were you I'd go to the police.

1. Why don't you forget about it?

....

3. Why don't you tell them everything?

....

3. Why don't you say nothing?

....

4. Why don't you leave the knife here?

....

5. Why don't you take it with you?

....

Ejercicio 4

Transforme las frases que se le ofrecen según el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

You are tired, so go to bed.

If you are tired, you should go to bed.

1. You are not hungry, so don't eat anything.

....

2. You are thirsty, so have something to drink.

....

3. You don't like the film, so don't watch it.

....

4. You like modern music, so listen to this record.

....

5. You aren't interested in it, so don't try to understand it.

....

6. You haven't got much money, so don't buy it.

....

7. You love him, so marry him.

....

UNIDAD **44**

Ejercicio 1

Incluya *only* en el lugar que corresponda en las siguientes frases.

EJEMPLO

The flight takes 45 minutes.

The flight only takes 45 minutes.

1. The film lasted one and a half hours.

....

2. The ticket cost £37.

....

3. I drink red wine.

....

4. Flights leave on Mondays and Wednesdays.

....

5. He gave me some bread and fish.

....

6. They play tennis in the summer.

....

Ejercicio 2

Escriba preguntas a las que conteste cada una de las frases que se le ofrecen.

EJEMPLO

There are four flights a day.

How many flights are there?

1. Flights leave for Palermo every four hours.

   ....

2. The flight takes 1½ hours.

   ....

3. It costs £120.

   ....

4. The return fare is £230.

   ....

5. Your flight arrives at 12.30.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Construya preguntas referidas a las distintas palabras que se le ofrecen, de acuerdo con el modelo utilizado en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

You go through the green channel.

Which channel do I go through?

1. You leave from Gatwick Airport.

....

2. You arrive at Charles de Gaulle Airport.

....

3. You fill in the pink form.

....

4. You go to that office over there.

....

5. You get on the red bus.

....

Ejercicio 4

Escriba preguntas que comiencen con *which* a las que hubiera respondido cada una de las frases que se incluyen.

EJEMPLO

Calais - Sunday

If I go to Calais on Sunday, how much will it cost?

1. Paris - Friday

....

2. Munich - Tuesday

....

3. Valencia - Monday

....

4. Genever - Saturday

....

5. Amsterdam - Tuesday

....

UNIDAD 45

Ejercicio 1

Prepare preguntas relacionadas con las frases que se le ofrecen en las que pida información sobre dónde puede hacer o conseguir algo.

EJEMPLO

I want to have my photograph taken.

Where can I have my photograph taken?

1. I want to meet interesting people.

   ....

2. I want to find the sports department.

   ....

3. I want to see the Royal Shakespeare Company.

   ....

4. I want to get a good cocktail.

   ....

5. I want to change a traveller's cheque.

   ....

6. I want to find the manager.

   ....

7. I want to get to know other students.

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Con la información que se le da en cada caso haga preguntas en las que se interese por el espectáculo que se representa en cada uno de dichos locales.

EJEMPLO

the Commonwealth Institute - tonight

What's on at the Commonwealth Institute tonight?

1. the Kensington cinema - this week

   ....

2. the Albert Hall - Saturday

   ....

3. the student centre - the weekend

   ....

4. the National Theatre - the moment

   ....

5. the Festival Hall - Monday

   ....

6. the Hayward Gallery - December

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Con la información que se incluye en cada caso construya frases en las que explique qué programa o espectáculo se está respresentando en cada uno de los locales mencionados.

EJEMPLO

a concert of Mozart's music at the Albert Hall

There's a Mozart concert on at the Albert Hall.

1. an exhibition of Picasso's paintings at the gallery

   ....

2. a film by Fellini at the cinema

   ....

3. a play by Shakespeare at the theatre

   ....

4. a ballet by Tchaikovsky at the Festival Hall

   ....

5. a film about Vietnam at the Centre

   ....

6. a play about Civil Rights at the Institute

   ....

UNIDAD **46**

Ejercicio 1

En las frases siguientes sustituya *by* por *not till*, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

It'll be ready by Wednesday.

It won't be ready till Wednesday.

1. They'll get here by the weekend.

   ....

2. We'll leave by 6 o'clock.

   ....

3. It'll be finished by the thirty first.

   ....

4. He'll 'phone you by next week.

   ....

5. It'll be done by tomorrow.

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Responda a las preguntas que se le formulan con una frase completa en la que se utilice una expresión del tipo *in... time*, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

When will he get here?
(four weeks)

He'll get here in four weeks' time.

1. When will they do it?
(six days)

....

2. When will she come back?
(two months)

....

3. When will this train leave?
(three hours)

....

4. When will the next show start?
(twenty minutes)

....

5. When will they arrive?
(one week)

....

Ejercicio 3

Transforme las frases que se le ofrecen como en el ejemplo. Use *during*.

EJEMPLO

I was at the concert when I saw an old friend.

I saw an old friend during the concert.

1. I was watching the television programme when I heard a noise.

   ....

2. I was at a meeting when I met her for the first time.

   ....

3. I was watching the play when the leading actor died.

   ....

4. I was eating dinner when my mother arrived.

   ....

5. I was at the ballet when he showed it to me.

   ....

Ejercicio 4

Responda a las preguntas que se le formulan con frases en las que se emplee *used to be* y *not any more*.

EJEMPLO

Are you a secretary?

I used to be, but I'm not any more.

1. Is she very beautiful?

....

2. Are they very rich?

....

3. Are you happily married?

....

4. Is he a good teacher?

....

5. Are they very important?

....

Ejercicio 5

Construya frases como en el ejemplo en las que diga que algo que ahora ocurre no ocurría anteriormente.

EJEMPLO

He's very rich.

He's very rich now, but he didn't use to be.

1. He works hard.

....

2. He's quite famous.

....

3. He smiles a lot.

....

4. He's very good-looking.

....

5. He enjoys life.

....

Ejercicio 6

Transforme las frases que se le ofrecen en otras que comiencen con la palabra *during*.

EJEMPLO

We stayed in London for the first year.

During the first year we stayed in London.

1. They went to Greece for the spring.

....

2. She didn't like it for the first few days.

....

3. The weather stayed fine for August.

....

4. They were in Australia for the holidays.

....

5. Some animals go to sleep for the winter.

....

UNIDAD 47

Ejercicio 1

Basándose en las frases que se le ofrecen construya otras en las que intervenga el superlativo del adjetivo, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

I've just read a very long book.

It's the longest book I've ever read.

1. I've just seen a very interesting programme.

....

2. I've just met a very funny man.

....

3. I've just written a very good poem.

....

4. I've just bought a very bad record.

....

5. I've just taken a very difficult exam.

....

Ejercicio 2

Transforme las frases que se le ofrecen utilizando las formas que correspondan de la expresión *go to see*.

EJEMPLO

She saw a play at the National Theatre.

She went to see a play at the National Theatre.

1. I'm seeing 'The Who' next week.

....

2. They see a film every week.

....

3. We'll see my friend in the country.

....

4. He saw Chelsea play Liverpool.

....

5. I'm seeing them tomorrow.

....

Ejercicio 3

Responda las preguntas que se le formulan utilizando la información que se proporciona en cada caso.

EJEMPLO

What did you go to see?
(a film)

I went to see a film.

1. Where was it on at?
(the Roxy Cinema)

....

2. What was it about?
(World War Three)

....

3. Who's in it?
(Jake Nicholson)

....

4. What's it called?
('We'll All Go Together')

....

5. What did you think of it?
(rather boring)

....

UNIDAD **48**

Ejercicio 1

Transforme las frases que se le proporcionan en otras con el presente perfecto de los verbos como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Did you see the Queen last week?

Have you ever seen the Queen?

1. Did you listen to the news tonight?

....

2. Did you read Oliver Twist at school?

....

3. Did you write to her after Christmas?

....

4. Did you study English at university?

....

5. Did you say «sorry» when you hit her?

....

Ejercicio 2

Responda las siguientes preguntas en sentido negativo, comenzando cada una de las respuestas con *I've never...*

EJEMPLO

Have you ever seen a pink elephant?

No, I haven't. I've never seen a pink elephant.

1. Have you ever been to Timbuctoo?

   ....

2. Have you ever hurt anyone?

   ....

3. Have you ever loved me?

   ....

4. Have you ever done anything?

   ....

5. Have you ever told the truth?

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Responda las siguientes preguntas en primer lugar con una respuesta corta y a continuación con una frase en pasado en la que se especifique cuándo ocurrió la acción por la que se le pregunta.

EJEMPLO

Have I ever said «no» to you?

Yes, you have. You said «no» to me last night.

1. Have I ever hurt you?

....

2. Have I ever told you a lie?

....

3. Have I ever spoken angrily to you?

....

4. Have I ever got drunk?

....

5. Have I ever been with another woman?

....

Ejercicio 4

Construya frases relacionadas con las que se le ofrecen en las que se habrá de mostrar parcialmente de acuerdo. Incorpore, como el ejemplo, la información que se adjunta.

EJEMPLO

She's beautiful!
(old)

I agree, but she's too old.

1. It's interesting.
(long)

....

2. He's nice.
(young)

....

3. It's hot.
(well-cooked)

....

4. It's easy.
(boring)

....

Ejercicio 5

Como en el ejercicio anterior, muéstrese parcialmente de acuerdo con las intervenciones que se le ofrecen. Comience sus frases con *That's true, but...*

EJEMPLO

It was really terrible!
(exciting)

That's true, but it was quite exciting.

1. It was really over-cooked!
(warm)

....

2. It was really awful!
(funny)

....

3. He was really old!
(nice)

....

4. She was really ugly!
(friendly)

....

Ejercicio 6

Construya frases en las que se muestre totalmente en desacuerdo con lo que se le dice, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

I think it's great.
(awful)

Oh, I don't. I think it's awful.

1. I think it's exciting.
(boring)

....

2. I think it's beautiful.
(ugly)

....

3. I think it's difficult.
(easy)

....

4. I think it's excellent.
(terrible)

....

Ejercicio 7

Construya frases en las que indique que está en total desacuerdo con lo que se le ha dicho, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

I didn't think it was very nice.
(excellent)

Oh, I did. I thought it was excellent.

1. I didn't think she was very good-looking.
(beautiful)

....

2. I didn't think it was very good.
(wonderful)

....

3. I didn't think it was very bad.
(awful)

....

4. I didn't think it was very funny.
(great)

....

UNIDAD 49

Ejercicio 1

Transforme las siguientes frases, según el ejemplo, en otras más corteses que comiencen con *Could you... please?*

EJEMPLO

I want you to bring me another bottle of wine.

Could you bring me another bottle of wine, please?

1. I want you to show me something cheaper.

....

2. I want you to change this towel for a clean one.

....

3. I want you to keep quiet for a moment.

....

4. I want you to carry my luggage upstairs.

....

5. I want you to collect something for me.

....

6. I want you to tell me the time.

....

Ejercicio 2

En cada caso se le ofrece un verbo y el nombre de lo que usted desea. Basándose en esta información escriba frases en las que pida las diversas cosas referidas. Estudie el ejemplo atentamente antes de comenzar el ejercicio.

EJEMPLO

something for a headache - got

Have you got something for a headache, please?

1. 4 lbs sugar - like

....

2. a double room with bath - want

....

3. something for a cold - need

....

4. a glass of water - may

....

5. ten 14 pence stamps - can

....

6. sausages, egg and chips - like

....

7. a film for this camera - need

....

8. anything cheaper - got

....

9. something blue for a wedding - want

....

10. some more wine - may

....

11. breakfast in my room - can

....

UNIDAD **50**

Ejercicio 1

Pase a estilo indirecto las distintas frases que se le ofrecen. Comience siempre con *He said.*

EJEMPLO

I can't speak to her.

He said he couldn't speak to her.

1. I'll telephone her next week.

....

2. I have to leave for work.

....

3. I can't wait any longer.

....

4. I won't forget.

....

5. I have to go immediately.

....

Ejercicio 2

Pase a estilo indirecto las distintas frases interrogativas que se le ofrecen, comenzando siempre con *She asked.*

EJEMPLO

Can they come next week?

She asked if they could come next week.

1. Will they stay for dinner?

   ....

2. Do they have to bring their children?

   ....

3. How will they get here?

   ....

4. Why can't they take a taxi?

   ....

5. When do they have to leave?

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Transforme las siguientes frases utilizando *If* al comienzo de cada una de las nuevas frases, como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

When they ask you, tell them.

If they ask you, you must tell them.

1. When you see her, give her my love.

....

2. When he comes, be nice to him.

....

3. When I'm right, don't say I'm wrong.

....

4. When I don't understand, don't get angry.

....

5. When I'm working, don't speak to me.

....

Ejercicio 4

Combine cada pareja de frases que se le ofrecen, siguiendo el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

He's going to see you. What will you say?

What will you say if he sees you?

1. The taxi isn't going to come. How will you get home?

....

2. They're going to ask you. What will you tell them?

....

3. She's not going to like it. What will you do?

....

4. You're going to go by train. When will you arrive?

....

5. We're not going to take a tent. Where will we sleep?

....

Ejercicio 5

Basándose en la información que se le ofrece en cada caso, construya frases que empiecen por *If you... I'll.*

EJEMPLO

Ask me nicely. - Buy you a drink.

If you ask me nicely, I'll buy you a drink.

1. Have a lot of work. - Help you.

....

2. Need a friend. - Be there.

....

3. Want to be alone. - Leave.

....

4. Go to Paris. - Come with you.

....

5. Stay here. - Stay too.

....

Ejercicio 6

Transforme las siguientes frases de acuerdo con el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

If you go, I'll go.

If you don't go, I won't go.

1. If you ask her, she'll tell you.

....

2. If he likes you, he'll write to you.

....

3. If they see you, they'll be angry.

....

4. If he wants to see me, he'll phone me.

....

5. If she needs help, she'll ask for it.

....

Ejercicio 7

Utilizando la información que se le ofrece en cada caso construya frases con *going to*, como en el ejemplo, en las que exprese sus intenciones en un futuro próximo.

EJEMPLO

tomorrow - try again

I'm going to try again tomorrow.

1. at 6 o'clock - meet him

....

2. tonight - work late

....

3. in the morning - speak to him

....

4. next summer - go to Greece

....

5. on Monday - see 'Hamlet'

....

UNIDAD 51

Ejercicio 1

Escriba de nuevo cada una de las siguientes frases de acuerdo con el modelo que se le ofrece en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

I think she's a famous film star.

She's a famous film star, isn't she?

1. I think she was in 'The Millionairess'.

....

2. I think she used to be married to Carlo Ponti.

....

3. I think she has changed a lot.

....

4. I think she can hear us.

....

5. I think she'll give us her autograph.

....

6. Well, *I* think she looks like Sophia Loren.

....

Ejercicio 2

Transforme cada una de las siguientes frases según el ejemplo. Tenga cuidado especial al escribir la pregunta de confirmación al final de la frase.

EJEMPLO

I don't think you've understood anything.

You haven't understood anything, have you?

1. I don't think you were trying.

....

2. I don't think you did the homework.

....

3. I don't think you're a very good student.

....

4. I don't think you'll pass the exam.

....

5. I don't think you can speak English at all.

....

6. I don't think you listen to anything.

....

Ejercicio 3

Escriba oraciones con *agree* o *disagree* según corresponda, para expresar el contenido de las distintas frases que se le ofrecen. Estudie atentamente el ejemplo antes de comenzar el ejercicio.

EJEMPLO

I think that film critic is wrong.

I disagree with that film critic.

1. I think he's right.

   ....

2. I think everything he says is wrong.

   ....

3. I think most of what he says is right.

   ....

4. I think he's wrong about the acting.

   ....

5. I think he's right about the story.

   ....

Ejercicio 4

Construya una frase con el verbo *believe*, en afirmativa o negativa, según corresponda, en la que se recoja su opinión sobre cada una de las frases que se le ofrecen.

EJEMPLO

'Yes' to the right to work!

I believe in the right to work.

1. 'No' to working too hard!

....

2. 'Yes' to helping my friends!

....

3. 'No' to life after death!

....

4. 'Yes' to sex before marriage!

....

5. 'No' to Father Christmas!

....

UNIDAD **52**

Ejercicio 1

Escriba usted *So do I* o *neither do I* según corresponda a cada una de las frases que siguen.

EJEMPLO

I think it's very good.

So do I.

1. But I don't understand it.

....

2. I like the photography.

....

3. But I don't think the story's very good.

....

4. I prefer his earlier films.

....

5. But I don't know why.

....

Ejercicio 2

Escriba respuestas cortas, positivas o negativas, según corresponda para cada una de las siguientes frases.

EJEMPLO

They look well, don't they?

Yes, they do.

1. She doesn't change, does she?

....

2. He doesn't look any older, does he?

....

3. They always enjoy seeing us, don't they?

....

4. They never remember your name, do they?

....

5. They always remember mine though, don't they?

....

Ejercicio 3

Utilizando la información que se le ofrece escriba frases con *must* para cada una de las oraciones siguientes:

EJEMPLO

She looks very thin.
(in love)

She must be in love.

1. He's not here.
(in his office)

....

2. It's gone all green.
(very old)

....

3. They're very happy.
(on holiday)

....

4. They can't do it.
(very stupid)

....

5. She understands it.
(very clever)

....

Ejercicio 4

Escriba oraciones con *must* utilizado como expresión de deducción para cada una de las siguientes oraciones.

EJEMPLO

Perhaps he works on Sundays.

He must work on Sundays.

1. Perhaps they go to school together.

....

2. Perhaps she likes him.

....

3. Perhaps they enjoy doing it.

....

4. Perhaps she sees him every day.

....

5. Perhaps he earns a lot of money.

....

Ejercicio 5

Transforme las siguientes frases de acuerdo con el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

I didn't expect him to be so tall.

He's taller than I expected.

1. I didn't expect her to be so fat.

....

2. I didn't expect him to be so stupid.

....

3. I didn't expect her to be so clever.

....

4. I didn't expect him to be so good-looking.

....

5. I didn't expect her to be so interesting.

....

UNIDAD 53

Ejercicio 1

Dé las instrucciones necesarias de acuerdo con las palabras que se le ofrecen. Atención a la colocación del adverbio.

EJEMPLO

warm the teapot - first

First you warm the teapot.

1. boil the water - then

   ....

2. put the tea in the teapot - then

   ....

3. pour on the boiling water - next

   ....

4. leave it for five minutes - after that

   ....

5. drink it - finally

   ....

Ejercicio 2

A partir de las frases modelo, formule las preguntas correspondientes. Empiece en todos los casos con *What should I do...*

EJEMPLO

Perhaps I won't find a phone box.

What should I do if I don't find a phone box?

1. Perhaps I won't have enough money.

   ....

2. Perhaps I'll get the wrong number.

   ....

3. Perhaps the line will be engaged.

   ....

4. Perhaps there will be no - one in.

   ....

5. Perhaps I'll forget what to say.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Formule preguntas sobre lo que se debe hacer después de haber llevado a cabo la instrucción que se le indica en cada frase modelo. Comience por *What should I do...*

EJEMPLO

Put the washing in the machine.

What should I do when I've put the washing in the machine?

1. Close the door.

....

2. Turn the switch to the right temperature.

....

3. Put the money in.

....

4. Press the 'start' button.

....

5. Wait for forty minutes.

....

Then will you please go home!

Ejercicio 4

Este ejercicio tiene dos partes. Primero, invite a alguien a hacer algo utilizando *Would you like to...* Segundo, responda excusándose de acuerdo con la frase que se le ofrece en segundo lugar.

EJEMPLO

What about having dinner with me tonight?

Would you like to have dinner with me tonight?
(I'm working late.)

I'm afraid I can't. I'm working late.

1. What about coming to tea tomorrow?

....
(I'm going out.)

....

2. What about going to the theatre on Monday?

....
(My mother's coming round.)

....

3. What about seeing 'Superman' next Wednesday?

....

(I won't be here.)

....

4. What about spending the weekend with me in Paris?

....

(I'll be in Skegness.)

....

5. What about playing tennis next Saturday?

....

(I'm playing with Linda.)

....

Ejercicio 5

En los casos en los que se le ofrezca algo conteste con *Yes, please, I'd love one.* En los casos en que se trate de una invitación para hacer algo responda *Thanks very much. I'd love too.*

EJEMPLO

Would you like a drink?

Yes please, I'd love one.

1. Would you like to come with us?

....

2. Would you like to go to the concert tonight?

....

3. Would you like a cigarette?

....

4. Would you like a cup of tea?

....

5. Would you like to stay here for the night?

....

UNIDAD **54**

Ejercicio 1

Cambie la orden en imperativo de las frases modelo por un consejo más informal, utilizando *I wouldn't ... if I were you.*

EJEMPLO

Don't go that way.

I wouldn't go that way if I were you.

1. Don't stay in that hotel.

....

2. Don't take the mountain road.

....

3. Don't eat at that place.

....

4. Don't stop in the town.

....

5. Don't travel during the night.

....

Ejercicio 2

Cambie la orden en imperativo de las frases modelo por un consejo o sugerencia. Utilice *I suggest you...*

EJEMPLO

Go via Toledo.

I suggest you go via Toledo.

1. Stay at the 'Hotel California'.

   ....

2. Take the road by the lake.

   ....

3. Eat before you leave.

   ....

4. Travel during the daytime.

   ....

5. Stop in Cordoba.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Cambie la orden en imperativo de las frases modelo, por una recomendación convencida. Utilice *You must...*

EJEMPLO

See the cathedral.

You must see the cathedral.

1. Visit the vineyards.

....

2. Go to this little village.

....

3. Stop at that café.

....

4. Try the local wine.

....

5. Go and see my old friend.

....

Ejercicio 4

Cambie las preguntas modelo por otras de sentido más general. Comience por *I'm trying to find out about...*

EJEMPLO

How can I travel to Spain?

I'm trying to find out about travelling to Spain.

1. How can I get insurance?

....

2. How can I get a visa for America?

....

3. How can I change a traveller's cheque?

....

4. How can I book a ticket?

....

5. How long can I stay in England?

....

UNIDAD 55

Ejercicio 1

Responda a la pregunta modelo dando información completa para indicar dónde se encuentra una cosa.

EJEMPLO

Are you sure it's by the door?
(behind the chair)

It's by the door, behind the chair.

1. Are you sure it's on the shelf?
(between the books)

....

2. Are you sure it's in the cupboard?
(on the right)

....

3. Are you sure it's on the desk?
(next to the telephone)

....

4. Are you sure it's in the drawer?
(under the papers)

....

5. Are you sure it's in the living room?
(on top of the bookcase)

....

Ejercicio 2

Combine la información de la frase modelo y construya frases completas. Comience en todos los casos por *We're meeting them...*

EJEMPLO

behind the church - Black Street - 10

We're meeting them behind the church, in Black Street, at ten.

1. in front of the cinema - Green Street - 8

   ....

2. by the Post Office - White Street - 3

   ....

3. outside the theatre - Brown Street - 7

   ....

4. at the bus stop - Red Street - 9

   ....

5. opposite the police station - Orange Street - 5

   ....

Ejercicio 3

A partir de la información de las palabras modelo, construya frases del siguiente tipo: *If you want some..., you can get it from the...*

EJEMPLO

butter from the dairy

If you want some butter, you can get it from the dairy.

1. wine from the cupboard

....

2. ice from the fridge

....

3. bread from the baker's

....

4. information from the Tourist Office

....

5. money from the bank

....

Ejercicio 4

Construya frases similares a las del ejercicio 3 con *if* y *can* como en el ejemplo.

EJEMPLO

Have it if you like it.

If you like it, you can have it.

1. Stay here if you feel tired.

....

2. Help me if you're not very busy.

....

3. Take it if you want it.

....

4. Keep it if you find it.

....

5. Leave it if you don't understand it.

....

UNIDAD 56

Ejercicio 1

Construya respuestas completas con la información que se le ofrece entre paréntesis.

EJEMPLO

When will you phone me?
(When I get to London.)

I'll phone you when I get to London.

1. When will he leave?
(When he feels well enough.)

....

2. When will it start?
(When this finishes.)

....

3. When will they do it?
(When I tell them.)

....

4. When will you ask her?
(When I want to.)

....

5. When will you read it?
(When I have time.)

....

Ejercicio 2

En las frases modelo se indica con *after* cuándo va a suceder algo. Construya usted frases que expresen lo mismo, pero utilizando *not... until.*

EJEMPLO

I'll tell you after he gets here.

I won't tell you until he gets here.

1. She'll understand it after she reads the book.

   ....

2. They'll go after they get the money.

   ....

3. He'll leave after you tell him the address.

   ....

4. I'll give it to you after you pay me.

   ....

5. I'll take the photograph after you come back.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

Exprese de distinta forma la misma secuencia de acciones futuras de las frases modelo. Atención al cambio del tiempo del verbo en la primera parte de las frases.

EJEMPLO

I'll take the medicine, then I'll feel better.

When I've taken the medicine I'll feel better.

1. I'll do the work, then I'll have a drink.

....

2. I'll finish this one, then I'll start that one.

....

3. I'll have dinner, then I'll help you.

....

4. I'll clean the house, then I'll do the washing.

....

5. I'll read the paper, then I'll watch television.

....

Ejercicio 4

Una las dos acciones pasadas descritas en las frases modelo en una sola frase que comience por *When.*

EJEMPLO

He came in and we all stood up.

When he came in we all stood up.

1. They saw me and they cried.

....

2. She read the letter and she died.

....

3. It arrived and we looked at it.

....

4. I got home and I had a bath.

....

5. She went in and she said ‘Good morning’.

....

Ejercicio 5

Sustituya la construcción *not... until* más verbo en negativa de las frases modelo por una frase afirmativa en la que utilice *after*.

EJEMPLO

Don’t do it until he gets here.

Do it after he gets here.

1. Don’t ask me until I’ve finished.

....

2. Don’t stop until we reach Madrid.

....

3. Don’t go until I tell you.

....

4. Don’t take that book until I’ve read it.

....

5. Don’t speak to him until he’s said ‘sorry’.

....

UNIDAD 57

Ejercicio 1

Forme usted una frase, en primera persona del plural, sobre la situación actual en un país imaginario, utilizando como base las palabras que se facilitan.

EJEMPLO

a female prime minister

We have a female prime minister at the moment.

1. three million unemployed

   ....

2. a high standard of living

   ....

3. a low rate of inflation

   ....

4. a healthy economy

   ....

5. a serious problem

   ....

Ejercicio 2

Utilizando los datos que se dan, componga una frase que indique en qué proporción algo subió o bajó en el último año.

EJEMPLO

the average wage - down 18%

The average wage went down by 18% in the last year.

1. the price of petrol - up 20%

   ....

2. the cost of living - up 25%

   ....

3. the rate of inflation - down 3%

   ....

4. the number of unemployed - up 40%

   ....

5. the export trade figures - down 8%

   ....

Ejercicio 3

En relación con la vida en el país, se facilitan dos aseveraciones separadas. Unalas usted en una frase que comience con *if*.

EJEMPLO

You work in this country. You must pay income tax.

If you work in this country, you must pay income tax.

1. You earn more. You pay more.

....

2. You're unemployed. You get unemployment benefit.

....

3. You're ill. You get sickness benefit.

....

4. You need medical treatment. You don't have to pay.

....

5. You're very rich. You can have private treatment.

....

UNIDAD **58**

Ejercicio 1

Para ilustrar la forma de preguntar a alguien su opinión sobre algo ocurrido en el pasado, un hombre pregunta a otro si le han gustado ciertos aspectos de una interpretación de *Othello*.

Pida usted esa misma opinión en una forma más abierta, empezando su pregunta con *What did you think of...*

EJEMPLO

Did you like the way he played Othello?

What did you think of the way he played Othello?

1. Did you like the way he came on to the stage.

....

2. Did you like the way he spoke?

....

3. Did you like the way he looked at Desdemona?

....

4. Did you like the way he killed her?

....

5. Did you like the way he died?

....

Ejercicio 2

Dos personas cambian impresiones sobre la comida recién terminada. Una expresa sencillamente su opinión diciendo que algo estaba bien hecho *(well)* o mal hecho *(badly)*.

Exprese usted lo mismo de manera más personal, con una frase que comience con *I liked* o *I didn't like*, según el caso.

EJEMPLO

He made the sauce badly.

I didn't like the way he made the sauce.

1. He cooked the chicken well.

....

2. He cut the meat badly.

....

3. He served the vegetables well.

....

4. He did the potatoes badly.

....

5. He prepared the fruit well.

....

Ejercicio 3

Dos personas comentan una película que acaban de ver, y una de ellas da su opinión con una frase que comienza: *I thought that...* Exprese usted la misma opinión con una frase que comience: *I found...*

Observe que en la segunda frase se omite *that* y *was*.

EJEMPLO

I thought that the photography was quite beautiful.

I found the photography quite beautiful.

1. I thought that the action was rather slow.

   ....

2. I thought that the story was very interesting.

   ....

3. I thought that the music was too loud.

   ....

4. I thought that the acting was okay.

   ....

5. I thought that the singing was really awful.

   ....

Ejercicio 4

Tenemos una simple frase negativa. Exprese usted una opinión más personal, con una frase que comience: *I didn't think...*

EJEMPLO

It wasn't too bad.

I didn't think it was too bad.

1. It wasn't very exciting.

....

2. It wasn't interesting enough.

....

3. It wasn't boring.

....

4. It wasn't quite long enough.

....

5. It wasn't very difficult.

....

Ejercicio 5

Tenemos una frase en que se manifiesta qué bien ha estado determinada parte de algo.

Usted debe decir lo mucho que le gustó todo, especialmente aquella determinada parte. Sus frases deben seguir la misma estructura: *I really enjoyed that..., especially the...*

EJEMPLO

The last half hour of that film was very good.

I really enjoyed that film, especially the last half hour.

1. The end of that story was excellent.

....

2. The first part of that concert was wonderful.

....

3. The beginning of that book was great.

....

4. The second half of that match was really exciting.

....

5. The main course of that meal was beautiful.

....

UNIDAD **59**

Ejercicio 1

Tenemos una frase que dice lo que alguien quiere.
Imagine que está usted en una tienda para comprar, con destino a esa persona, lo mencionado. Haga una frase que empiece: *I'm looking for...*

EJEMPLO

My mother wants a coat.

I'm looking for a coat for my mother.

1. My friend wants a present.

....

2. My son wants a watch.

....

3. My brother wants a record.

....

4. My daughter wants a book.

....

5. My grandfather wants a hat.

....

Ejercicio 2

Está usted en una tienda y quiere cambiar algo que ha comprado por otra cosa.

Siguiendo la pauta marcada por la frase que se facilita, construya usted dos frases. Primero, explique cuál es el defecto de lo que compró; luego, pregunte cortésmente si puede cambiarlo.

EJEMPLO

It's broken. I need another one.

This one's broken. Could I change it for another one?

1. It's wrong colour. I need a blue one.

   ....

2. It's too big. I need a smaller one.

   ....

3. It's dirty. I need a clean one.

   ....

4. It's damaged. I need a new one.

   ....

5. It's the wrong size. I need a bigger one.

   ....

Ejercicio 3

En una tienda alguien dice que le gustaría ver algo.

Exprese usted lo mismo con una pregunta que empiece: *Can I have a look at...*

EJEMPLO

I'd like to see that one over there.

Can I have a look at that one over there?

1. I'd like to see the green one.

....

2. I'd like to see something more expensive.

....

3. I'd like to see that big one.

....

4. I'd like to see the one you've got.

....

5. I'd like to see the other one.

....

Ejercicio 4

Para decir qué clase de objeto queremos *(something* + infinitivo) haga, de acuerdo con la frase de guía, una frase que comience: *I want something to...*

EJEMPLO

Something that I can wear to a wedding.

I want something to wear to a wedding.

1. Something that will keep me warm.

....

2. Something that I can read on the train.

....

3. Something that will go with this hat.

....

4. Something that I can give to my children.

....

5. Something that will help me sleep.

....

Ejercicio 5

Utilice la frase de guía para una frase que indique en qué está usted interesado. Empiece: *I'm interested in...*

EJEMPLO

There's a nice gold watch.

I'm interested in that gold watch over there.

1. There's a nice old Bentley.

....

2. There's a nice fur coat.

....

3. There's a nice leather jacket.

....

4. There's a nice Chinese vase.

....

5. There's a nice oil painting.

....

UNIDAD 60

Ejercicio 1

Pida usted ayuda a alguien para hacer lo que se indica.

EJEMPLO

I can't turn it off.

Can you help me turn it off, please?

1. I can't find my key.

....

2. I can't open the door.

....

3. I can't lift it up.

....

4. I can't close it.

....

5. I can't switch it on.

....

6. I can't carry it.

....

Ejercicio 2

Pida usted ayuda para solucionar el problema que tiene, empezando: *Please help me.*

EJEMPLO

My car's broken down.

Please help me. My car's broken down.

1. The telephone won't work.

....

2. The machine won't start.

....

3. The switch is stuck.

....

4. I've lost my passport.

....

5. I've broken my leg.

....

Ejercicio 3

Exprese usted el dilema en que se encuentra empezando: *I don't know which...*

EJEMPLO

Which button should I press?

I don't know which button to press.

1. Which way should I go?

....

2. Which tap should I turn?

....

3. Which plug should I pull out?

....

4. Which one should I use?

....

5. Which switch should I turn on?

....

Ejercicio 4

Exprese usted el problema que tiene de forma diferente, empezando: *There's something wrong with...*

EJEMPLO

I've got a problem with my back.

There's something wrong with my back.

1. I've got a problem with the telephone.

....

2. I've got a problem with the washing machine.

....

3. I've got a problem with the plumbing.

....

4. I've got a problem with my car.

....

5. I've got a problem with this camera.

....

Ejercicio 5

Construya usted la frase con la que pediría por teléfono que envíen inmediatamente lo que se necesita.

EJEMPLO

We need a plumber.

Can you send a plumber round immediately, please?

1. We need a new one.

   ....

2. We need an ambulance.

   ....

3. We need a mechanic.

   ....

4. We need someone.

   ....

5. We need a policeman.

   ....

6. We need a taxi.

   ....

CLAVE

UNIDAD 1

Ejercicio 2

1. Excuse me, are you Mary Brown?
2. Excuse me, are you Francis Matthews?
3. Excuse me, are you Jane Black?

Ejercicio 3

1. My name's Francis Matthews.
2. My surname's Black.
3. My first name's Sam.

Ejercicio 4

1. Yes I am. I'm Sam Smith.
2. Yes I am. I'm Mary Brown.
3. Yes I am. I'm Francis Matthews.

Ejercicio 5

1. No, I'm not. I'm...
2. No, I'm not. I'm...
3. No, I'm not. I'm...

UNIDAD 2

Ejercicio 1

1. Hello Bill. How are you?
2. Hello Francis. How are you?
3. Hello Mrs Robinson. How are you?
4. Hello Mr Thomson. How are you?

Ejercicio 2

1. Hello, I'm fine thanks George.
2. Hello, I'm fine thanks Mrs White.
3. Hello, I'm fine thanks Mr Matthews.
4. Hello, I'm fine thanks Barbara.

Ejercicio 3

1. George, this is my brother, Bill.
2. Mrs White, this is my sister, Mary.
3. Joan, this is my friend, Barbara.
4. Alan, this is my boyfriend, Francis.
5. Mr Thomson, this is my father, Mr White.
6. Joan, this is my husband, George.

Ejercicio 4

1. Is he her boyfriend?
2. Is she his mother?
3. Is he your father?
4. Are you her sister?

UNIDAD 3

Ejercicio 1

1. Will you take this, please?
2. Would you sit here, please?
3. Can you open the door, please?
4. Would you follow me, please?
5. Will you put it there, please?
6. Can you take that, please?

Ejercicio 2

1. Can I help you?
2. Shall I put it here?
3. Can I take your case?
4. Shall I take this?

Ejercicio 3

1. Please don't come in.
2. Please don't take that.
3. Please don't follow me.
4. Please don't open the door.
5. Please don't put it there.

Ejercicio 4

1. Yes, of course.
2. Yes, please.
3. Yes, of course.
4. Yes, of course.
5. Yes, of course.
6. Yes please.

Ejercicio 5

1. No, thank you.
2. No, thank you.
3. No, you can't.
4. No, thank you.
5. No, thank you.

Ejercicio 6

1. Let's telephone my sister.
2. Let's put it there.
3. Let's park there.
4. Let's follow her.

UNIDAD 4

Ejercicio 1

1. Excuse me, where's the police station?
2. Excuse me, where's Market Street?
3. Excuse me, where's the cinema?
4. Excuse me, where's Station Road?
5. Excuse me, where's Franco's Restaurant?
6. Excuse me, where's the nearest café?

Ejercicio 2

1. It's opposite the bank.
2. It's in North Street.
3. It's straight ahead.
4. It's next to the cinema.
5. It's on the right.
6. It's next to the bank.

Ejercicio 3

1. I think it's on the left.
2. I think it's on the corner of South Street.
3. I think it's opposite the bank.
4. I think it's that way.
5. I think it's over there.
6. I think it's next to the station.

Ejercicio 4

1. There's one in Market Street.
2. There's one next to the cinema.
3. There's one opposite the bank.
4. There's one over there.
5. There's one on the corner of North Street.
6. There's one straight ahead.

UNIDAD 5

Ejercicio 1

1. Where are Mr and Mrs Robinson?
2. Where are Jane and Francis?
3. Where's Mr Black?
4. Where are Kathy and Sam?
5. Where's Jean?

Ejercicio 2

1. He's at work.
2. She's at home.
3. They're in the hotel.
4. They're at the airport.
5. They're at school.
6. He's in his room.

Ejercicio 3

1. No, they're not. They're in town.
2. No, they're not. They're at the theatre.
3. No, he's not. He's in a meeting.
4. No, she's not. She's at work.
5. No, they're not. They're at the cinema.
6. No, he's not. He's at his girlfriend's.

Ejercicio 4

1. Mary isn't here. She's gone to the theatre.
2. Bob isn't here. He's gone to a friend's.
3. Kathy isn't here. She's gone home.
4. Mrs Jones isn't here. She's gone to the meeting.
5. Francis isn't here. He's gone to a party.
6. Barbara isn't here. She's gone to her boyfriend's.

UNIDAD 6

Ejercicio 1

1. It's half past twelve.
2. It's quarter past three.
3. It's ten past eight.
4. It's twenty-five past one.
5. It's half past four.
6. It's quarter past nine.

Ejercicio 2

1. It's ten to eleven.
2. It's quarter to ten.
3. It's twenty-five to three.
4. It's quarter to twelve.
5. It's five to five.
6. It's twenty to nine.

Ejercicio 3

1. It closes at half past five on Tuesday.
2. It opens at nine o'clock on Wednesday.
3. It opens at eight o'clock on Thursday.
4. It closes at twelve thirty on Friday.
5. It opens at half past nine on Saturday.
6. It closes at twelve o'clock on Sunday.

Ejercicio 4

1. When does the restaurant close?
2. When do we arrive?
3. When do they leave?
4. When does the café open?
5. When does it leave?
6. When do they open?

Ejercicio 5

1. They will leave at ten o'clock.
2. The train will leave at twelve fifteen.
3. It will arrive at three twenty.
4. She will leave at nine o'clock.
5. He will arrive at six o'clock.
6. The next train will leave at one fifteen.

UNIDAD 7

Ejercicio 1

1. It's a bottle.
2. It's perfume.
3. It's a camera.
4. It's a radio.
5. It's wine.

Ejercicio 2

1. They're trees.
2. They're houses.
3. They're churches.
4. They're maps.
5. They're banks.
6. They're suitcases.

Ejercicio 3

1. No, it isn't. It's a radio.
2. No, they aren't. They're rivers.
3. No, they aren't. They're churches.
4. No, it isn't. It's a bank.
5. No, it isn't. It's a theatre.

Ejercicio 4

1. How old is the church?
2. How high is Big Ben?
3. How old is the wine?
4. How high is the tree?
5. How long is the road?

Ejercicio 5

1. It's four hundred kilometres long.
2. It's one hundred years old.
3. It's six years old.
4. It's eight kilometres long.
5. It's eight metres high.

UNIDAD 8

Ejercicio 1

1. What do you think of this film?
2. What do you think of modern paintings?
3. What do you think of Italian food?
4. What do you think of English beer?
5. What do you think of the hotel?

Ejercicio 2

1. I quite like it.
2. I like it very much.
3. I don't like it at all.
4. I quite like it.
5. I don't like it all.

Ejercicio 3

1. They don't like the coffee.
2. I don't like this tea.
3. She doesn't like old films.
4. We don't like modern music.
5. You don't like beer.

Ejercicio 4

1. It's not bad perfume.
2. It's quite old wine.
3. It's very small table.
4. It's quite nice music.
5. It's not bad food.

UNIDAD 9

Ejercicio 1

1. Have you got any Italian wine?
2. Have you got my pen?
3. Have you got any oranges?
4. Have you got a cigarette?
5. Have you got any sugar?

Ejercicio 2

1. He's got a new table.
2. They've got a nice house.
3. She's got two tickets.
4. You've got some beer.
5. She's got some coffee.

Ejercicio 3

1. They haven't got any coffee.
2. She hasn't got a pen.
3. He hasn't got a girlfriend.
4. We haven't got any soap.
5. They haven't got any tickets.
6. She hasn't got any wine.

Ejercicio 4

1. There's some sugar over there.
2. There's a pen over there.
3. There's a bottle of wine over there.
4. There's some food over there.
5. There's a chair over there.
6. There are some cigarettes over there.

Ejercicio 5

1. There isn't any wine in the bar.
2. There aren't any tickets for Friday.
3. There isn't a pen on the table.
4. There aren't any films on the television.
5. There isn't any food in the restaurant.
6. There isn't a garage in King Street.

Ejercicio 6

1. Are there any oranges there?
2. Is there any wine there?
3. Is there a pen there?
4. Is there any soap there?
5. Is there a cigar there?
6. Are there any chairs there?

UNIDAD 10

Ejercicio 1

1. They're waiting for us.
2. She's watching television.
3. He's having a bath.
4. They're drinking tea.

Ejercicio 2

1. What are they doing today?
2. What are we doing on Monday?
3. What's she doing this evening?
4. What's he doing on Saturday?

Ejercicio 3

1. I'm going to London.
2. We're eating at Franco's.
3. I'm leaving.
4. We're going to the theatre.

Ejercicio 4

1. He always arrives at six o'clock.
2. They go to Brighton every year.
3. She has a shower every day.
4. We never drink beer.
5. He goes to a party every Saturday.

Ejercicio 5

1. They're not going to London today.
2. He's not going to the theatre today.
3. She's not having a shower today.
4. We're not drinking coffee today.

UNIDAD 11

Ejercicio 1

1. I'm afraid you can't sit there.
2. I'm afraid I haven't got any coffee.
3. I'm afraid she doesn't want to see you.
4. I'm afraid they don't like pop music.
5. I'm afraid we're closed.
6. I'm afraid I don't know.

Ejercicio 2

1. This isn't room 406, is it?
2. It isn't six o'clock, is it?
3. Her name isn't Kathy Lewis, is it?
4. That isn't the Grand Hotel, is it?
5. They aren't at the cinema, are they?
6. He isn't at home, is he?

Ejercicio 3

1. You're Mary Brown, aren't you?
2. He's in his room, isn't he?
3. They're over there, aren't they?
4. The food's good, isn't it?
5. You're Italian, aren't you?
6. The house is new, isn't it?

Ejercicio 4

1. I want to see Miss Brown, please.
2. I want to speak to Mr Thomson, please.
3. I want to have a bath.
4. I want to go home now.
5. I want to leave at six o'clock.

UNIDAD 12

Ejercicio 1

1. She's carrying a small camera.
2. She's got big blue eyes.

3. She's wearing a long skirt.
4. She's carrying a suitcase.
5. She's got long dark hair.
6. She's got brown eyes.
7. She's wearing a white blouse.
8. She's carrying a brown parcel.

Ejercicio 2

1. Yes, I think so.
2. No, I don't think so.
3. No, I don't think so.
4. Yes, I think so.
5. No, I don't think so.

Ejercicio 3

1. No, Mary's hair is longer than Anne's.
2. No, he's younger than Jane.
3. No, she's taller than Mary.
4. No, he's older than Mrs White.
5. No, her hair's shorter than Helen's.

UNIDAD 13

Ejercicio 1

1. May I watch television, please?
2. May I put my bag there, please?
3. May I smoke in here, please?
4. May I have another glass of wine, please?
5. May I wear your blue shirt, please?

Ejercicio 2

1. May I have a glass of wine too, please?
2. May I wear your brown hat, please?
3. May I speak to Mr Robinson, please?
4. May I see Mrs Jones, please?
5. May I have two tickets for Friday, please?

Ejercicio 3

1. Shall we have a drink?
2. Shall we watch television?
3. Shall we eat at Franco's?
4. Shall we wait in the bar?
5. Shall we telephone Francis?

Ejercicio 4

1. They can't go to the theatre.
2. We can't see Mrs Brown.
3. He can't eat at eight o'clock.
4. They can't watch television.

UNIDAD 14

Ejercicio 1

1. Excuse me, how can I get to Franco's Restaurant?
2. Excuse me, how can I get to the station?
3. Excuse me, how can I get to Market Street?
4. Excuse me, how can I get to the police station?
5. Excuse me, how can I get to the Grand Hotel?

Ejercicio 2

1. Can you tell me the way to the National Bank, please?
2. Can you tell me the way to the park, please?
3. Can you tell me the way to the school, please?
4. Can you tell me the way to the church, please?
5. Can you tell me the way to the National Theatre, please?

Ejercicio 3

1. Go down West Street and take the first turning on the right.
2. Go along Odd Street and take the third turning on the right.
3. Go along this road and take the first turning on the left.
4. Go straight along Market Street and take the second turning on the right.
5. Go straight along London Road and take the third turning on the left.

Ejercicio 4

1. Is there a toilet near here?
2. Is there a station near here?
3. Is there a hotel near here?
4. Is there a post office near here?
5. Is there a hospital near here?

Ejercicio 5

1. There's one on the first floor.
2. There's one uptairs.
3. There's one next to the lift.
4. There's one downstairs.
5. There's one on the ground floor.

UNIDAD 15

Ejercicio 1

1. Where's Mr Matthews gone?
2. Where have they gone?
3. Where have Bob and Jane gone?
4. Where's she gone?
5. Where's Miss Monroe gone?

Ejercicio 2

1. Mr Matthews has gone to lunch.
2. They've gone to the cinema.
3. Bob and Jane have gone to London.
4. She's gone to the theatre.
5. Miss Monroe's gone home.
6. They've gone to Majorca.
7. He's gone to his mother's.

Ejercicio 3

1. Where have they been?
   They've been to London.
2. Where's she been?
   She's been to a party.
3. Where have you been?
   I've been to the theatre.
4. Where's he been?
   He's been to Spain.
5. Where have they been?
   They've been to a football match.

Ejercicio 4

1. When's he coming back?
2. Where have you been?
3. Where have you been?
4. When are they coming back?
5. Where's she gone?
6. Where's she been?
7. When are you coming back?

UNIDAD 16

Ejercicio 1

1. Are there any flights to Madrid on Friday, please?
2. Are there any flights to Hong Kong at the weekend, please?
3. Are there any flights to Beirut on Sunday, please?
4. Are there any flights to Palma next Wednesday, please?
5. Are there any flights to New York at the weekend, please?

Ejercicio 2

1. I'll see him on Wednesday.
2. They'll leave tomorrow.
3. She'll arrive in Paris on Monday.
4. I'll come home early tonight.
5. We'll have dinner at eight o'clock.

Ejercicio 3

1. Is she coming back tomorrow?
2. Are they arriving before six o'clock?
3. Are you seeing Mr Matthews today?
4. Are we leaving tomorrow?
5. Is he working late tonight?

Ejercicio 4

1. She won't arrive tomorrow.
2. We won't leave today.
3. I won't see him in the morning.
4. They won't work at the weekend.
5. You won't speak to her tomorrow, will you?

Ejercicio 5

1. The train wasn't late.
2. Jane wasn't at home.
3. They were at the restaurant.
4. You weren't at my party.
5. We were there at six.

Ejercicio 6

1. Did they look upstairs for it?
2. Did she smoke a cigar after dinner?
3. Did he call me at the office?
4. Did we park the car over there?
5. Did they open early today?

Ejercicio 7

1. No she didn't. She asked for Mr Matthews.
2. No I didn't. I parked near the hotel.
3. No they didn't. They opened at nine.
4. No he didn't. He looked in here.
5. No I didn't. I called Miss Robinson.

UNIDAD 17

Ejercicio 1

1. How much is that hat, please?
2. How much is the red vase, please?
3. How much are the tomatoes, please?
4. How much are these shoes, please?
5. How much is that blue shirt, please?

Ejercicio 2

1. How much does that pineapple cost?
2. How much does the wine cost?
3. How much do the grapes cost?
4. How much does a fur coat cost?
5. How much does this blouse cost?

Ejercicio 3

1. The potatoes cost thirty-five pence.
2. The fur costs a hundred and thirty pounds.
3. The shoes cost thirty-seven ninety-five.
4. The radio costs eight pounds forty.
5. The vases cost fourteen pounds sixty.

Ejercicio 4

1. That coat's not small enough for my wife.
2. That music's not modern enough for my father.
3. The coffee's not hot enough for me.
4. The painting's not dark enough for this room.
5. That tree's not tall enough for the garden.

Ejercicio 5

1. No it isn't. It's too expensive.
2. No it isn't. It's too late.
3. No it isn't. It's too short.
4. No it isn't. It's too old.
5. No it isn't. It's too short.

UNIDAD 18

Ejercicio 1

1. Why do you like this hotel? Because it's cheap.
2. Why do you like that painting? Because it's modern.
3. Why do you like that music? Because it's classical.
4. Why do you like flowers? Because they're nice.

Ejercicio 2

1. Why do you speak to him?
2. Why do you drink coffee?
3. Why do you always say 'No'?
4. Why do you wear red trousers?

Ejercicio 3

1. Which do you prefer, apples or oranges?
2. Which do you prefer, long hair or short hair?
3. Which do you prefer, trains or planes?
4. Which do you prefer, tea or coffee?
5. Which do you prefer, London or Birmingham?

Ejercicio 4

1. Which one do you prefer, the red one or the blue one?
2. Which one do you prefer, the cheap one or the expensive one?
3. Which one do you prefer, the new one or the old one?
4. Which one do you prefer, the dark one or the light one?
5. Which one do you prefer, this one or that one?

Ejercicio 5

1. I want one which is the same price but a different size.
2. I want one which is the same size but a different weight.
3. I want one which is the same weight but a different height.
4. I want one which is the same height but a different colour.

UNIDAD 19

Ejercicio 1

1. I need some oranges but I don't need any apples.
2. I need some beer but I don't need any wine.
3. I need my coat but I don't need my hat.
4. I need a bag but I don't need a suitcase.
5. I need a new desk but I don't need a new chair.

Ejercicio 2

1. Do you need any money?
2. Do they need any food?
3. Does she need a holiday?
4. Do you need a cigarette?
5. Do they need any help?

Ejercicio 3

1. They need tickets.
2. I need a good teacher.
3. She needs some help.
4. They need a map.
5. She needs a doctor.

Ejercicio 4

1. I'd like to see Mr Murphy, please.
2. I'd like a pint of beer, please.
3. I'd like a pound of sugar, please.
4. I'd like to speak to Miss Jameson, please.
5. I'd like to go home now, please.

Ejercicio 5

1. Would you like to come with me?
2. Would you like a glass of wine?
3. Would you like to see Dr Johnson?
4. Would you like some tea?
5. Would you like to talk about it?

Ejercicio 6

1. I'll need some flour.
2. We'll need some wine.
3. She'll need some money.
4. He'll need a pen.
5. They'll need a map.

UNIDAD 20

Ejercicio 1

1. She usually sees the doctor on Wednesday.
2. They often go to Spain for their holiday.
3. He sometimes takes his mother with him.
4. They always watch television in bed.
5. She often comes home early.

Ejercicio 2

1. I did it last week.
2. I gave her some flowers last night.
3. I wore the red one last time.
4. I saw him this morning.
5. I told him last Sunday.

Ejercicio 3

1. When did he make it?
2. Who did she tell?
3. What did you drink?
4. When did they leave?
5. How did you come to England?

Ejercicio 4

1. The shop closed at six o'clock.
2. We needed a good holiday.
3. The train arrived at ten.
4. She wanted to see the doctor.
5. They smoked cigarettes after dinner.

UNIDAD 21

Ejercicio 1

1. Where do you come from?
2. What's your job?
3. Where do you live?
4. Where are you from?
5. What do you do?

Ejercicio 2

1. I come from China.
2. I come from Spain.
3. I come from Germany.
4. I come from England.
5. I come from Italy.
6. I come from Scotland.
7. I come from Greece.

Ejercicio 3

1. I live in Paris.
2. I live in Rome.
3. I live in Madrid.
4. I live in Bonn.

Ejercicio 4

1. My home's in Marseille.
2. My home's in Turin.
3. My home's in Barcelona.
4. My home's in Frankfurt.

Ejercicio 5

1. I'm a bank clerk.
2. I'm a television compere.
3. I'm a writer.
4. I'm a doctor.
5. I'm an actress.

Ejercicio 6

1. Do you speak French?
2. Do you speak German?

3. Do you speak Italian?
4. Do you speak Chinese?
5. Do you speak Spanish?

UNIDAD **22**

Ejercicio 1

1. They come from China.
2. She works in Kensington.
3. She's a doctor.
4. They live in Edinburgh.
5. He's from Greece.

Ejercicio 2

1. Where does she work?
2. Where are they from?
3. What does he do?
4. Where does she come from?
5. Where do they live?

Ejercicio 3

1. I'm a doctor, too.
2. We live in Frankfurt, too.
3. They're going to the theatre, too.
4. She left at nine o'clock, too.
5. I feel ill, too.

Ejercicio 4

1. Yes, there is; there's some bread here.
2. Yes, there are; there are some over there.
3. Yes, there are; I'm Australian.
4. Yes, there is; my name's Keith.
5. Yes, there are; they're all inside.

Ejercicio 5

1. Perhaps she's got stomachache.
2. Perhaps she's got a cold.
3. Perhaps she's got a headache.
4. Perhaps she's tired.
5. Perhaps she's got toothache.

Ejercicio 6

1. She's not well; she's got toothache.
2. He's not well; he feels ill.
3. She's not well; she's got a headache.
4. He's not well; he's got stomachache.

UNIDAD **23**

Ejercicio 1

1. Would you like to watch television?
2. Would you like to leave early today?
3. Would you like to speak to the manager about it?
4. Would you like to stay in bed late this morning?
5. Would you like to play chess?
6. Would you like to eat at a restaurant tonight?

Ejercicio 2

1. I don't want to tell her.
2. I don't want to leave now.
3. I don't want to listen to you.
4. I don't want to help them.
5. I don't want to put it over there.
6. I don't want to go outside.

Ejercicio 3

1. They'd like to stay inside.
2. He'd like to tell his mother.
3. She'd like to see you now.
4. We'd like to wait here.
5. I'd like to leave school.
6. They'd like to have dinner soon.

Ejercicio 4

1. I can't see in the dark very well.
2. I can't speak Chinese very well.
3. I can't understand him very well.
4. I can't read this letter very well.

Ejercicio 5

1. It's difficult to speak English.
2. It's difficult to see from here.
3. It's difficult to learn it like this.
4. It's difficult to cook Spanish food.

Ejercicio 6

1. You can get there easily.
2. You can learn French easily.
3. You can cook spaghetti easily.
4. You can type it easily.
5. You can say 'No' easily.
6. You can understand this book easily.

UNIDAD 24

Ejercicio 1

1. It isn't very far. It's about half a mile away.
2. It isn't very far. It's about 100 yards away.
3. It isn't very far. It's about 300 yards away.
4. It isn't very far. It's about 10 minutes away.
5. It isn't very far. It's about half an hour away.
6. It isn't very far. It's about 20 minutes away.

Ejercicio 2

1. It's a long way. It's about 200 miles from here.
2. It's a long way. It's about 1 500 miles from here.
3. It's a long way. It's about 2 000 miles from here.
4. It's a long way. It's about two hours from here.
5. It's a long way. It's about 45 minutes from here.
6. It's a long way. It's about 3½ hours from here.

Ejercicio 3

1. How can I get to Kensington from here?
   You can get there by bus.
2. How can I get to Hong Kong from here?
   You can get there by plane.
3. How can I get to France from here?
   You can get there by boat.
4. How can I get to the theatre from here?
   You can get there by taxi.
5. How can I get to your house from here?
   You can get there by car.
6. How can I get to Stratford from here?
   You can get there by coach.

Ejercicio 4

1. Drive for 6 miles, then you come to a park.
2. Drive for 13 miles, then you come to the motorway.
3. Drive for 7 kilometres, then you come to the main road.
4. Drive for 2 miles, then you come to a large church.
5. Drive for 5 miles, then you come to an old school.
6. Drive for 9 kilometres, then you come to a river.

UNIDAD 25

Ejercicio 1

1. Calais is in the North of France.
2. Valencia is in the East of Spain.
3. Lisbon is in the West of Portugal.
4. Hamburg is in the North of Germany.
5. Helsinki is in the South of Finland.
6. St. Ives is in the West of England.

Ejercicio 2

1. Dover is about 9 miles east of Folkstone.
2. Manchester is about 65 miles north of Birmingham.
3. Leicester is about 25 miles south of Nottingham.
4. Cambridge is about 60 miles south-east of Leicester.
5. Manchester is about 50 miles north-west of Nottingham.
6. Southampton is about 25 miles north-east of Bournemouth.
7. Swindon is about 30 miles south-west of Oxford.

Ejercicio 3

1. They're in the park.
2. It's under the table.
3. It's on your head.
4. They're inside the cupboard.
5. He's gone into the house.
6. They've gone through there.

Ejercicio 4

1. You go through the back door into the garden.
2. You go through France into Spain.
3. You go through the park into the town.
4. You go through the Mediterranean into the Adriatic.
5. You go through the bedroom into the bathroom.

UNIDAD 26

Ejercicio 1

1. She was born on 22nd January.
2. You were born on 4th March.
3. They were born on 30th December.
4. I was born on 31st October.
5. He was born on 29th February.
6. I was born on 1st July.

Ejercicio 2

1. You get back on June 12th.
2. He gets back on September 25th.
3. We get back on November 10th.
4. She gets back on May 3rd.
5. They get back on January 2nd.

Ejercicio 3

1. How long does it take to get to Glasgow by plane?
2. How long does it take to get to Paris by coach?
3. How long does it take to get to Madrid by bus?
4. How long does it take to get to London by taxi?
5. How long does it take to get to Munich by car?
6. How long does it take to get to Napoles by boat?

Ejercicio 4

1. It takes 5 hours to get from London to Edinburgh.
2. It takes 30 minutes to get from here to the theatre.
3. It takes 45 minutes to get from home to the office.
4. It takes 1 hour to get from Dover to Calais.
5. It takes 7 minutes to get from the station to the school.
6. It takes 1 ½ hours to get from the top to the bottom.

Ejercicio 5

1. I want to go in January.
2. I want to go in summer.
3. I want to go on January 14th.
4. I want to go for two years.
5. I want to go in winter.
6. I want to go on Monday.
7. I want to go for six days.
8. I want to go in November.

UNIDAD 27

Ejercicio 1

1. Whose is that car?
2. Whose are those shoes?
3. Whose are these cigarettes?
4. Whose is the yellow shirt?
5. Whose is the big office?
6. Whose is the black dog?

Ejercicio 2

1. Those cigarettes are his.
2. Those letters are hers.
3. That suitcase is yours.
4. That house is theirs.
5. Those books are ours.
6. Those tickets are theirs.

Ejercicio 3

1. Which parrot's his?
2. Which shoes are yours?
3. Which books are theirs?
4. Which dress is theirs?
5. Which paintings are ours?
6. Which photographs are theirs?

Ejercicio 4

1. What's their new car like?
2. What are English apples like?
3. What's the food like?
4. What are pink elephants like?
5. What are her eyes like?
6. What's his typing like?

Ejercicio 5

1. She's really wonderful.
2. They're really friendly.
3. They're really young.
4. It's really quiet.
5. It's really modern.

Ejercicio 6

1. He's quite tall and thin.
2. They're got blue eyes and fair hair.
3. They are short and fat.
4. She's tall and quite fat.
5. She's got long hair and brown eyes.

UNIDAD 28

Ejercicio 1

1. My mother enjoys eating sweets.
2. Paul and Mary enjoy going to the theatre.

3. Mr and Mrs Robinson enjoy staying in bed late.
4. Susan enjoys walking in the park.
5. Maria and Jose enjoy speaking English.
6. James enjoys playing chess.

Ejercicio 2

1. Brian and Mary don't like eating meat.
2. David doesn't like writing letters.
3. Hazel doesn't like working very hard.
4. Mr and Mrs Brown don't like talking to them.
5. I don't like listening to my teacher.
6. She doesn't like watching television.

Ejercicio 3

1. She drives very badly.
2. My father cooks quite well.
3. I don't type very well.
4. You don't write badly.
5. Susan plays squash quite well.
6. Your daughter reads very badly.

Ejercicio 4

1. Mr White drives worse than his wife.
2. Luisa speaks English better than her brother.
3. John writes better than James.
4. Mary types worse than Francis.
5. Mrs Jones plays the violin worse than Mrs Brown.
6. Mr Black works better than Mr Brown.

Ejercicio 5

1. He's very bad at football.
2. She's not very good at chess.
3. I'm not bad at squash.
4. They're very bad at golf.

Ejercicio 6

1. I like playing tennis but I prefer playing squash.
2. I like learning English but I prefer learning Spanish.
3. I like going to the cinema but I prefer going to the theatre.
4. I like writing stories but I prefer writing letters.
5. I like going away but I prefer coming back.
6. I like talking but I prefer listening.

UNIDAD 29

Ejercicio 1

1. How many apples have we got?
2. How many cigarettes have we got?
3. How much tea have we got?
4. How much coffee have we got?
5. How many oranges have we got?
6. How much milk have we got?

Ejercicio 2

1. He hasn't got many books.
2. You haven't got much money.
3. We haven't got much time.
4. She hasn't got many dresses.
5. They haven't got much luggage.
6. I haven't got many paintings.

Ejercicio 3

1. I've only got a few chickens.
2. I've only got a few dogs.
3. I've only got a few cats.
4. I've only got a few parrots.
5. I've only got a few animals.

Ejercicio 4

1. There aren't many pineapples left.
2. There aren't many lemons left.
3. There aren't many tomatoes left.
4. There aren't many carrots left.
5. There aren't many peas left.

Ejercicio 5

1. We haven't got very much bread.
2. They haven't got very much coffee.
3. I haven't got very much food.
4. He hasn't got very much bacon.
5. She hasn't got very much flour.

Ejercicio 6

1. There's very little milk left.
2. There's very little tea left.
3. There's very little beer left.
4. There's very little orange juice left.
5. There's very little water left.

Ejercicio 7

1. I'd like a bar of soap, please.
2. I'd like a tube of toothpaste, please.
3. I'd like a bottle of wine, please.
4. I'd like a packet of cigarettes, please.
5. I'd like a box of chocolates, please.

UNIDAD 30

Ejercicio 1

1. I've already taken it to her.
2. I've already told him about it.
3. I've already made some.
4. I've already had one.
5. I've already bought one.

Ejercicio 2

1. They've just telephoned her.
2. I've just cleaned it.
3. She's just finished it.
4. We've just given it to him.
5. They've just started again.

Ejercicio 3

1. No, he hasn't typed it yet.
2. No, they haven't gone yet.
3. No, she hasn't been yet.
4. No, I haven't told him yet.
5. No, I haven't had one yet.

Ejercicio 4

1. He's still typing it.
2. They're still making it.
3. I'm still cleaning it.
4. She's still speaking to him.
5. He's still cooking it.

Ejercicio 5

1. I've been a bank clerk for two years.
2. We've been in Madrid for six years.
3. They've been at the hospital for three hours.
4. I've been in this hotel for four weeks.
5. She's been a student for seven years.

Ejercicio 6

1. She's not going to stay here.
2. We're going to see him now.
3. He's going to take it.
4. I'm not going to speak to him.
5. We're not going to work in this office.
6. They're going to learn English.

Ejercicio 7

1. Has she spoken to Mr Brown before?
2. Have they played tennis before?
3. Has he cooked the dinner before?
4. Have I told you before?
5. Have we stayed at this hotel before?

UNIDAD 31

Ejercicio 1

1. He used to learn English but he doesn't any more.
2. We used to speak to them but we don't any more.
3. She used to play tennis but she doesn't any more.
4. I used to eat fish but I don't any more.
5. He used to listen to his teacher but he doesn't any more.
6. I used to go to the theatre but I don't any more.

Ejercicio 2

1. They didn't use to live in Paris but they do now.
2. She didn't use to work at the hospital but she does now.
3. We didn't use to understand it but we do now.
4. I didn't use to type very fast but I do now.
5. She didn't use to drive badly but she does now.
6. We didn't use to see them everyday but we do now.

Ejercicio 3

1. Did they use to see them every evening?
2. Did we use to go away on holiday?
3. Did I use to go to school in London?
4. Did she use to speak Italian well?
5. Did they use to watch televison a lot?
6. Did he use to play football on Saturdays?

Ejercicio 4

1. No, but he used to.
2. No, but they used to.
3. No, but she used to.
4. No, but she used to.
5. No, but you used to.
6. No, but they used to.

Ejercicio 5

1. She does now but she didn't use to.
2. They do now but they didn't use to.
3. We do now but we didn't use to.
4. They do now but they didn't use to.
5. You do now but you didn't use to.
6. She does now but she didn't use to.

UNIDAD 32

Ejercicio 1

1. He said he was ninety-six years old.
2. He said his mother and father were dead.
3. He said his son was a doctor.
4. He said he lived in Lowestoft.
5. He said he enjoyed swimming in the sea.
6. He said he didn't like talking about himself.

Ejercicio 2

1. I work in London.
2. My husband lives in Paris.
3. I don't like him.
4. I don't see him often.
5. He isn't very nice.
6. I have no money.

Ejercicio 3

1. They want to know if you live in England.
2. They want to know if you will enjoy this work.
3. They want to know if your father works in this country.
4. They want to know if you have done this before.
5. They want to know if you understood the questions.

Ejercicio 4

1. He wants to know how long you have been here.
2. He wants to know what you are writing at the moment.
3. He wants to know where you will go.
4. He wants to know how you will get there.
5. He wants to know how old you are.
6. He wants to know where you used to work.

UNIDAD 33

Ejercicio 1

1. They want him to work very hard.
2. They want you tell them everything.
3. They want us to listen carefully.
4. They want her to go immediately.
5. They want them to keep quiet.

Ejercicio 2

1. I told you not to sit down.
2. I told you to listen carefully.
3. I told you to be quiet.
4. I told you not to type that letter yet.
5. I told you not to say that.

Ejercicio 3

1. Come back tomorrow!
2. Don't put it there!
3. Work faster!
4. Don't worry!
5. Don't do that!

Ejercicio 4

1. She went by train, didn't she?
2. He liked it, didn't he?
3. They watched the film, didn't they?
4. She played tennis, didn't she?
5. He stayed at home, didn't he?

Ejercicio 5

1. He didn't die, did he?
2. They didn't smoke a lot, did they?
3. He didn't tell you, did he?
4. She didn't write it, did she?
5. They didn't ask you first, did they?

Ejercicio 6

1. What about taking a break?
2. What about having dinner together?
3. What about staying at home tonight?
4. What about going to Spain?
5. What about starting early today?

Ejercicio 7

1. Why don't we tell him?
2. Why don't we have a holiday?
3. Why don't we buy a new car?
4. Why don't we take it with us?
5. Why don't we make the dinner?

UNIDAD 34

Ejercicio 1

1. I'd like to reserve a seat on the twelve twenty train to Birmingham, please.
2. I'd like to reserve a seat on the one fifteen train to Nottingham, please.
3. I'd like to reserve a seat on the three forty-five train to Edinburgh, please.

4. I'd like to reserve a seat on the six forty train to Manchester, please.
5. I'd like to reserve a seat on the ten o'clock train to London, please.

Ejercicio 2

1. When does the first bus leave for Kensington, please?
2. When does the last train leave for Oxford, please?
3. When does the next coach leave for Southampton, please?
4. When does the last bus leave for Piccadilly, please?
5. When does the first coach leave for Newcastle, please?

Ejercicio 3

1. Does this train go to London?
2. Does this coach go to Glasgow?
3. Does this bus go to Oxford Circus?
4. Does this train go to Stratford?
5. Does this coach go to Bristol?

Ejercicio 4

1. Excuse me, where can I get a train to Portsmouth?
2. Excuse me, where can I get a coach to Guildford?
3. Excuse me, where can I get a bus to Fulham?
4. Excuse me, where can I get a train to Cardiff?
5. Excuse me, where can I get a coach to Windsor?

UNIDAD **35**

Ejercicio 1

1. Where can I get some Chinese antiques?
2. Where can I get some fresh fruit?
3. Where can I get some postcards of London?
4. Where can I get a map of England?
5. Where can I get some Spanish cigarettes?

Ejercicio 2

1. You can get medicine at the chemist's.
2. You can get newspapers at the newsagent's.
3. You can get fresh melons at the greengrocer's.
4. You can get hot bread at the baker's.
5. You can get butter and sugar at the grocer's.

Ejercicio 3

1. There's a garage in Davies Street.
2. There's a travel agent's on the corner.
3. There's a flower shop down this road.
4. There's a shoe repairer's opposite the cinema.
5. There's a bookshop near the station.

Ejercicio 4

1. I want to have these letters typed.
2. I want to have my hair done.
3. I want to have this vase repaired.
4. I want to have my appointment changed.
5. I want to have this box opened.

Ejercicio 5

1. You can get them typed in the office.
2. You can get it done at the hairdresser's.
3. You can get repaired at the shop.
4. You can get it changed at the agency.
5. You can get it opened in town.

UNIDAD **36**

Ejercicio 1

1. What's on the television tonight?
2. What's on at the Festival Hall on Saturday?
3. What's on the radio this morning?
4. What's on at the Aldwych Theatre this week?
5. What's on at the Town Hall tomorrow?

Ejercicio 2

1. There's a concert I want to go to next week.
2. There's a football match I want to go to on Saturday.
3. There's a television programme I want to see tonight.
4. There's a meeting I want to go to tomorrow.

5. There's a play I want to see on Monday.
6. There's a party I want to go to at the weekend.

Ejercicio 3

1. You arrive in Granada at eight forty.
2. You stay at the Hotel Gloria until Saturday.
3. Then you go to Valencia by train.
4. You get to Valencia on Saturday evening.
5. You fly back to London on Monday morning.

Ejercicio 4

1. He went to school in Norwich.
2. He was brought up in Suffolk.
3. He was a lorry driver for 14 years.
4. In 1920 he became a builder.
5. He got married in 1914.
6. He died in 1980.
7. His name was Reggie Beckett.

UNIDAD 37

Ejercicio 1

1. What kind of boat has he got?
2. What kind of boat have they got?
3. What kind of farm have you got?
4. Her husband's cooking isn't as good as hers.
5. What kind of husband has she got?

Ejercicio 2

1. His face looks older than hers.
2. Our children are better than theirs.
3. Her house is more modern than mine.
4. Her husband's cooking isn't as good as hers.
5. Modern music is worse than classical music.

Ejercicio 3

1. His car isn't as new as mine.
2. Our house isn't as big as theirs.
3. Janet's parrot isn't as noisy as Matthew's.
4. Her husband's cooking isn't as good as hers.
5. German beer isn't as warm as English beer.

Ejercicio 4

1. His isn't as big as hers.
2. Anne's daughter isn't as old as Susan's.
3. That street isn't as narrow as this street.
4. Her teacher isn't as good as mine.
5. My books aren't as bad as hers.

Ejercicio 5

1. Is she really?
2. Does he really?
3. Do they really?
4. Is she really?
5. Does he really?

UNIDAD 38

Ejercicio 1

1. What do you think of this painting?
2. What do you think of the way he does it?
3. What do you think of your teacher?
4. What do you think of the way she teaches?
5. What do you think of their new house?

Ejercicio 2

1. I don't like the way they dance.
2. I don't like the way she dresses.
3. I like the way you tell stories.
4. I like the way they work.
5. I don't like the way she writes.

Ejercicio 3

1. I don't think their flat is as small as ours.
2. I don't think Sam's painting is as nice as Carol's.
3. I don't think my driving is as bad as yours.
4. I don't think Lesley's eyes are as big as Linda's.
5. I don't think yours is as expensive as mine.

Ejercicio 4

1. Lois is a better driver than her husband.
2. Dad is a worse singer than Caruso.
3. Mary is a worse player than Sally.
4. He is a better teacher than Sandra.
5. Shakespeare is a better writer than Marlowe.

Ejercicio 5

1. Mrs White doesn't cook as well as Mr White.
2. Lili doesn't act as well as Rose.
3. His daughter doesn't read as well as his son.
4. Luisa doesn't speak as well as Mario.
5. Sam doesn't dress as well as Francis.

UNIDAD 39

Ejercicio 1

1. As I said yesterday, I don't know.
2. As I said last week, I'm leaving.
3. As I said in my letter, my mother is ill.
4. As I said last time, they don't like it.
5. As I said on the phone, I can't speak Chinese.

Ejercicio 2

1. I need someone who can sing beautifully.
2. I need someone who enjoys reading.
3. I need someone who can speak Spanish.
4. I need someone who can play the piano.
5. I need someone who likes cooking.

Ejercicio 3

1. I'd like to meet someone young.
2. I'd like to meet someone intelligent.
3. I'd like to meet someone tall.
4. I'd like to meet someone good-looking.
5. I'd like to meet someone different.

Ejercicio 4

1. I like flats which are self-contained.
2. I like rooms which are clean.
3. I like exercises which are difficult.
4. I like chickens which are fresh.
5. I like steaks which are fried.

Ejercicio 5

1. Have you got anything to drink?
2. Have you got anything to play with?
3. Have you got anything to do?
4. Have you got anything to carry?
5. Have you got anything to read?

Ejercicio 6

1. I haven't got anything long.
2. I haven't got anything fresh.
3. I haven't got anything big.
4. I haven't got anything new.
5. I haven't got anything red.

UNIDAD 40

Ejercicio 1

1. While they were reading, we were watching television.
2. While he was writing letters, she was painting.
3. While you were skiing in the Alps, I was swimming in the sea.
4. While I was cooking dinner, I was listening to the concert.
5. While they were dancing, she was singing.

Ejercicio 2

1. She was having a bath when the letter arrived.
2. They were walking down the road when they heard a noise.
3. He was making the tea when someone came in.
4. We were dancing when the music stopped.
5. We were having dinner when she told us.

Ejercicio 3

1. He said he was going to the cinema.
2. He said he was drinking his coffee.
3. He said he was having breakfast.
4. He said he was watching the film.
5. He said he was talking to someone.

Ejercicio 4

1. She asked me where Christine was going.
2. She asked me how they were getting there.
3. She asked me why we were waiting.
4. She asked me what they were eating.
5. She asked me why she was wearing that hat.

Ejercicio 5

1. Is she leaving?
2. Is James working?

3. Are they enjoying it?
4. Are you watching carefully?
5. Are they playing, too?

UNIDAD 41

Ejercicio 1

1. What do you in your free time?
   I play the guitar.
2. What do you do at weekends?
   I go walking in the mountains.
3. What do you do in the evenings?
   I go dancing with my boyfriend.
4. What do you do on Saturdays?
   I go swimming in the sea.
5. What do you do on Sunday afternoons?
   I play squash at my club.

Ejercicio 2

1. Who do you work for?
2. Where do you work?
3. What's the job like?
4. How much do you earn?
5. How long are your holidays?
6. What are the hours like?

Ejercicio 3

1. No, they can't. They can't swim at all.
2. No, he can't. He can't read at all.
3. No, she can't. She can't speak Spanish at all.
4. No, I can't. I can't play the piano at all.
5. No, I can't. I can't do anything at all.

Ejercicio 4

1. They're not very interested in films.
2. We're not very interested in dancing.
3. I'm very interested in reading.
4. She's very interested in people.
5. They're very interested in the theatre.
6. I'm not very interested in modern music.

Ejercicio 5

1. I'd like to work in a hotel as a cook.
2. I'd like to work in a disco as a dancer.
3. I'd like to work in the theatre as a director.
4. I'd like to work in an office as a typist.
5. I'd like to work in radio as a writer.

UNIDAD 42

Ejercicio 1

1. I wonder if he's good-looking.
2. I wonder what he does for a living.
3. I wonder if he's very rich.
4. I wonder if he'll like me.
5. I wonder when he'll get here.
6. I wonder if that's him.

Ejercicio 2

1. Do you know what time trains leave?
2. Do you know if that clock is right?
3. Do you know how long it takes?
4. Do you know if this seat is taken?
5. Do you know if there is a buffet car on the train?
6. Do you know when we arrive?

Ejercicio 3

1. I'm not sure, but I think she works in Liverpool.
2. I'm not sure, but I think she works for the Morning Herald.
3. I'm not sure, but I think she earns about £6000 a year.
4. I'm not sure, but I think so.
5. I'm not sure, but I don't think so.

Ejercicio 4

1. Oh, I'm sure he does.
2. Oh, I'm sure he is.
3. Oh, I'm sure he did.
4. Oh, I'm sure he will.
5. Oh, I'm sure he can.

Ejercicio 5

1. I'm certain I saw you at the party.
2. I'm certain you were wearing a yellow suit.
3. I'm certain we danced together.
4. I'm certain I know your name.
5. I'm certain it's Siegfried.

Ejercicio 6

1. I don't know if she'll say «yes».
2. I don't know if she likes him.
3. I don't know if she wants to get married.
4. I don't know if he's very rich.
5. I don't know if he's working at the moment.

UNIDAD 43

Ejercicio 1

1. Thank you for telling me everything.
2. Thank you for teaching me so well.
3. Thank you for helping me.
4. Thank you for showing me how to do it.
5. Thank you for being so kind.

Ejercicio 2

1. You shouldn't worry.
2. You should take your medicine.
3. You shouldn't get angry.
4. You should do as you're told.
5. You shouldn't shout at me. I'm ill.

Ejercicio 3

1. If I were you I'd forget about it.
2. If I were you I'd tell them everything.
3. If I were you I'd say nothing.
4. If I were you I'd leave the knife here.
5. If I were you I'd take it with you.

Ejercicio 4

1. If you are not hungry, you shouldn't eat anything.
2. If you are thirsty, you should have something to drink.
3. If you don't like the film, you shouldn't watch it.
4. If you like modern music, you should listen to this record.
5. If you aren't interested in it, you shouldn't try to understand it.
6. If you haven't got much money, you shouldn't buy it.
7. If you love him, you should marry him.

UNIDAD 44

Ejercicio 1

1. The film only lasted one and a half hours.
2. The ticket only cost £37.
3. I only drink red wine.
4. Flights only leave on Mondays and Wednesdays.
5. He only gave me some bread and fish.
6. They only play tennis in the summer.

Ejercicio 2

1. When do flights for Palermo leave?
2. How long does it take?
3. How much does it cost?
4. What's the return fare?
5. When does my flight arrive?

Ejercicio 3

1. Which airport do I leave from?
2. Which airport do I arrive at?
3. Which form do I fill in?
4. Which office do I go to?
5. Which bus do I get on?

Ejercicio 4

1. If I go to Paris on Friday, how much will it cost?
2. If I go to Munich on Thursday, how much will it cost?
3. If I go to Valencia on Monday, how much will it cost?
4. If I go to Genever on Saturday, how much will it cost?
5. If I go to Amsterdam on Tuesday, how much will it cost?

UNIDAD 45

Ejercicio 1

1. Where can I meet interesting people?
2. Where can I find the sports department?
3. Where can I see the Royal Shakespeare Company?
4. Where can I get a good cocktail?
5. Where can I change a traveller's cheque?
6. Where can I find the manager?
7. Where can I get to know other students?

Ejercicio 2

1. What's on at the Kensington cinema this week?
2. What's on at the Albert Hall on Saturday?
3. What's on at the student centre at the weekend?
4. What's on at the National Theatre at the moment?
5. What's on at the Festival Hall on Monday?
6. What's on at the Hayward Gallery in December?

Ejercicio 3

1. There's a Picasso exhibition on at the gallery.
2. There's a Fellini film on at the cinema.
3. There's a Shakespeare play on at the theatre.
4. There's a Tchaikovsky ballet on at the Festival Hall.
5. There's a Vietnam film on at the Centre.
6. There's a Civil Rights play on at the Institute.

UNIDAD 46

Ejercicio 1

1. They won't get here till the weekend.
2. We won't leave till 6 o'clock.
3. It won't be finished till the thirty first.
4. He won't 'phone you till next week.
5. It won't be done till tomorrow.

Ejercicio 2

1. They'll do it in six days' time.
2. She'll come back in two months' time.
3. This train'll leave in three hours' time.
4. The next show'll start in twenty minutes' time.
5. They'll arrive in one week's time.

Ejercicio 3

1. I heard a noise during the television programme.
2. I met her for the first time during a meeting.
3. The leading actor died during the play.
4. My mother arrived during dinner.
5. He showed it to me during the ballet.

Ejercicio 4

1. She used to be, but she's not any more.
2. They used to be, but they're not any more.
3. I used to be, but I'm not any more.
4. He used to be, but he's not any more.
5. They used to be, but they're not any more.

Ejercicio 5

1. He works hard now, but he didn't use to.
2. He's quite famous now, but he didn't use to be.
3. He smiles a lot now, but he didn't use to.
4. He's very good-looking now, but he didn't use to be.
5. He enjoys life now, but he didn't use to.

Ejercicio 6

1. During the spring they went to Greece.
2. During the first few days she didn't like it.
3. During August the weather stayed fine.
4. During the holidays they were in Australia.
5. During the winter some animals go to sleep.

UNIDAD 47

Ejercicio 1

1. It's the most interesting programme I've ever seen.
2. He's the funniest man I've ever met.
3. It's the best poem I've ever written.
4. It's the worst record I've ever bought.
5. It's the most difficult exam I've ever taken.

Ejercicio 2

1. I'm going to see 'The Who' next week.
2. They go to see a film every week.
3. We'll go to see my friend in the country.
4. He went to see Chelsea play Liverpool.
5. I'm going to see them tomorrow.

Ejercicio 3

1. It was on at the Roxy Cinema.
2. It was about World War Three.
3. Jake Nicholson's in it.
4. It's called: 'We'll All Go Together'.
5. I thought it was rather boring.

UNIDAD 48

Ejercicio 1

1. Have you ever listened to the news?
2. Have you ever read Oliver Twist?
3. Have you ever written to her?
4. Have you ever studied English?
5. Have you ever said «sorry»?

Ejercicio 2

1. No, I haven't. I've never been to Timbuctoo.
2. No, I haven't. I've never hurt anyone.
3. No, I haven't. I've never loved you.
4. No, I haven't. I've never done anything.
5. No, I haven't. I've never told the truth.

Ejercicio 3

1. Yes, you have. You hurt me last night.
2. Yes, you have. You told me a lie last night.
3. Yes, you have. You spoke angrily to me last night.
4. Yes, you have. You got drunk last night.
5. Yes, you have. You were with another woman last night.

Ejercicio 4

1. I agree, but it's too long.
2. I agree, but he's too young.
3. I agree, but it's too well-cooked.
4. I agree, but it's too boring.

Ejercicio 5

1. That's true, but it was quite warm.
2. That's true, but it was quite funny.
3. That's true, but he was quite nice.
4. That's true, but she was quite friendly.

Ejercicio 6

1. Oh, I don't. I think it's boring.
2. Oh, I don't. I think it's ugly.
3. Oh, I don't. I think it's easy.
4. Oh, I don't. I think it's terrible.

Ejercicio 7

1. Oh, I did. I thought she was beautiful.
2. Oh, I did. I thought it was wonderful.
3. Oh, I did. I thought it was awful.
4. Oh, I did. I thought it was great.

UNIDAD 49

Ejercicio 1

1. Could you show me something cheaper, please?
2. Could you change this towel for a clean one, please?
3. Could you keep quiet for a moment, please?
4. Could you carry my luggage upstairs, please?
5. Could you collect something for me, please?
6. Could you tell me the time, please?

Ejercicio 2

1. I'd like 4 lbs sugar, please.
2. I want a double room with bath, please.
3. I need something for a cold, please.
4. May I have a glass of water, please?
5. Can I have ten 14 pence stamps, please?
6. I'd like sausages, egg and chips, please.
7. I need a film for this camera, please.
8. Have you got anything cheaper, please?
9. I want something blue for a wedding, please.
10. May I have some more wine, please?
11. Can I have breakfast in my room, please?

UNIDAD 50

Ejercicio 1

1. He said he would telephone her next week.
2. He said he had to leave for work.
3. He said he couldn't wait any longer.
4. He said he wouldn't forget.
5. He said he had to go immediately.

Ejercicio 2

1. She asked if they would stay for dinner.
2. She asked if they had to bring their children.
3. She asked how they would get here.
4. She asked why they couldn't take a taxi.
5. She asked when they had to leave.

Ejercicio 3

1. If you see her, you must give her my love.
2. If he comes, you must be nice to him.
3. If I'm right, you mustn't say I'm wrong.
4. If I don't understand, you mustn't get angry.
5. If I'm working, you mustn't speak to me.

Ejercicio 4

1. How will you get home if the taxi doesn't come?
2. What will you tell them if they ask you?
3. What will you do if she doesn't like it?
4. When will you arrive if you go by train?
5. Where will we sleep if we don't take a tent?

Ejercicio 5

1. If you have a lot of work, I'll help you.
2. If you need a friend, I'll be there.
3. If you want to be alone, I'll leave.
4. If you go to Paris, I'll come with you.
5. If you stay here, I'll stay too.

Ejercicio 6

1. If you don't ask her, she won't tell you.
2. If he doesn't like you, he won't write to you.
3. If they don't see you, they won't be angry.
4. If he doesn't want to see me, he won't phone me.
5. If she doesn't need help, she won't ask for it.

Ejercicio 7

1. I'm going to meet him at 6 o'clock.
2. I'm going to work late tonight.
3. I'm going to speak to him in the morning.
4. I'm going to go to Greece next summer.
5. I'm going to see 'Hamlet' on Monday.

UNIDAD 51

Ejercicio 1

1. She was in 'The Millionairess', wasn't she?
2. She used to be married to Carlo Ponti, didn't she?
3. She has change a lot, hasn't she?
4. She can hear us, can't she?
5. She'll give us her autograph, won't she?
6. Well, she *looks* like Sophia Loren, doesn't she?

Ejercicio 2

1. You weren't trying, were you?
2. You didn't do the homework, did you?
3. You're not a very good student, are you?
4. You won't pass the exam, will you?
5. You can't speak English at all, can you?
6. You don't listen to anything, do you?

Ejercicio 3

1. I agree with him.
2. I disagree with everything he says.
3. I agree with most of what he says.
4. I disagree with him about the acting.
5. I agree with him about the story.

Ejercicio 4

1. I don't believe in working too hard.
2. I believe in helping my friends.
3. I don't believe in life after death.
4. I believe in sex before marriage.
5. I don't believe in Father Christmas.

UNIDAD 52

Ejercicio 1

1. Neither do I.
2. So do I.
3. Neither do I.
4. So do I.
5. Neither do I.

Ejercicio 2

1. No, she doesn't.
2. No, he doesn't.
3. Yes, they do.
4. No, they don't.
5. Yes, they do.

Ejercicio 3

1. He must be in his office.
2. It must be very old.
3. They must be on holiday.
4. They must be very stupid.
5. She must be very clever.

Ejercicio 4

1. They must go to school together.
2. She must like him.
3. They must enjoy doing it.
4. She must see him every day.
5. He must earn a lot of money.

Ejercicio 5

1. She's fatter than I expected.
2. He's more stupid than I expected.
3. She's cleverer than I expected.
4. He's better-looking than I expected.
5. She's more interesting than I expected.

UNIDAD 53

Ejercicio 1

1. Then you boil the water.
2. Then you put the tea in the teapot.
3. Next you pour on the boiling water.
4. After that you leave it for five minutes.
5. Finally you drink it.

Ejercicio 2

1. What should I do if I don't have enough money?
2. What should I do if I get the wrong number?
3. What should I do if the line is engaged?
4. What should I do if there's no-one in?
5. What should I do if I forget what to say?

Ejercicio 3

1. What should I do when I've closed the door?
2. What should I do when I've turned the switch to the right temperature?
3. What should I do when I've put the money in?
4. What should I do when I've pressed the 'start' button?
5. What should I do when I've for forty minutes?

Ejercicio 4

1. Would you like to come to tea tomorrow?
   I'm afraid I can't. I'm going out.
2. Would you like to go to the theatre on Monday?
   I'm afraid I can't. My mother's coming round.
3. Would you like to see 'Superman' next Wednesday?
   I'm afraid I can't. I won't be here.
4. Would you like to spend the weekend with me in Paris?
   I'm afraid I can't. I'll be in Skegness.
5. Would you like to play tennis next Saturday?
   I'm afraid I can't. I'm playing with Linda.

Ejercicio 5

1. Thanks very much. I'd love to.
2. Thanks very much. I'd love to.
3. Yes please, I'd love one.
4. Yes please, I'd love one.
5. Thanks very much. I'd love to.

UNIDAD 54

Ejercicio 1

1. I wouldn't stay in that hotel if I were you.
2. I wouldn't take the mountain road if I were you.
3. I wouldn't eat at that place if I were you.
4. I wouldn't stop in the town if I were you.
5. I wouldn't travel during the night if I were you.

Ejercicio 2

1. I suggest you stay at the 'Hotel California'.
2. I suggest you take the road by the lake.
3. I suggest you eat before you leave.
4. I suggest you travel during the daytime.
5. I suggest you stop in Cordoba.

Ejercicio 3

1. You must visit the vineyards.
2. You must go to this little village.

3. You must stop at that café.
4. You must try the local wine.
5. You must go and see my old friend.

Ejercicio 4

1. I'm trying to find out about getting insurance.
2. I'm trying to find out about getting a visa for America.
3. I'm trying to find out changing a traveller's cheque.
4. I'm trying to find out about booking a ticket.
5. I'm trying to find out about staying in England.

UNIDAD 55

Ejercicio 1

1. It's on the shelf, between the books.
2. It's in the cupboard, on the right.
3. It's on the desk, next to the telephone.
4. It's in the drawer, under the papers.
5. It's in the living room, on top of the bookcase.

Ejercicio 2

1. We're meeting them in front of the cinema, in Green Street, at eight.
2. We're meeting them by the Post Office, in White Street, at three.
3. We're meeting them outside the theatre, in Brown Street, at seven.
4. We're meeting them at the bus stop, in Red Street, at nine.
5. We're meeting them opposite the police station in Orange Street, at five.

Ejercicio 3

1. If you want some wine, you can get it from the cupboard.
2. If you want some ice, you can get it from the fridge.
3. If you want some bread, you can get it from the baker's.
4. If you want some information, you can get it from the Tourist Office.
5. If you want some money, you can get it from the bank.

Ejercicio 4

1. If you feel tired, you can stay here.
2. If you're not very busy, you can help me.
3. If you want it, you can take it.
4. If you find it, you can keep it.
5. If you don't understand it, you can leave it.

UNIDAD 56

Ejercicio 1

1. He'll leave when he feels well enough.
2. I'll start when this finishes.
3. They'll do it when I tell them.
4. I'll ask her when I want to.
5. I'll read it when I have time.

Ejercicio 2

1. She won't understand it until she reads the book.
2. They won't to until they get the money.
3. He won't leave until you tell him the address.
4. I won't give it to you until you pay me.
5. I won't take the photograph until you come back.

Ejercicio 3

1. When I've done the work I'll have a drink.
2. When I've finished this one I'll start that one.
3. When I've had dinner I'll hep you.
4. When I've cleaned the house I'll do the washing.
5. When I've read the paper I'll watch television.

Ejercicio 4

1. When they saw me they cried.
2. When she read the letter she died.
3. When it arrived we looked at it.
4. When I got home I had a bath.
5. When she went in she said 'Good morning'.

Ejercicio 5

1. Ask me after I've finished.
2. Stop after we reach Madrid.
3. Go after I tell you.
4. Take that book after I've read it.
5. Speak to him after he's said 'sorry'.

UNIDAD 57

Ejercicio 1

1. We have three million unemployed at the moment.
2. We have a high standard of living at the moment.
3. We have a low rate of inflation at the moment.
4. We have a healthy economy at the moment.
5. We have a serious problem at the moment.

Ejercicio 2

1. The price petrol went up by 20% in the last year.
2. The cost of living went up by 25% in the last year.
3. The rate of inflation went down by 3% in the last year.
4. The number of unemployed went up by 40% in the last year.
5. The export trade figure went down by 8% in the last year.

Ejercicio 3

1. If you earn more, you pay more.
2. If you're unemployed, you get unemployment benefit.
3. If you're ill, you get sickness benefit.
4. If you need medical treatment, you don't have to pay.
5. If you're very rich, you can have private treatment.

UNIDAD 58

Ejercicio 1

1. What did you think of the way he came on to the stage?
2. What did you think of the way he spoke?
3. What did you think of the way he looked at Desdemona?
4. What did you think of the way he killed her?
5. What did you think of the way he died?

Ejercicio 2

1. I liked the way he cooked the chicken.
2. I didn't like the way he cut the meat.
3. I liked the way he served the vegetables.
4. I didn't like the way he did the potatoes.
5. I liked the way he prepared the fruit.

Ejercicio 3

1. I found the action rather slow.
2. I found the story very interesting.
3. I found the music too loud.
4. I found the acting okay.
5. I found the singing really awful.

Ejercicio 4

1. I didn't think it was very exciting.
2. I didn't think it was interesting enough.
3. I didn't think it was boring.
4. I didn't think it was quite long enough.
5. I didn't think it was very difficult.

Ejercicio 5

1. I really enjoyed that story, especially the end.
2. I really enjoyed that concert, especially the first part.
3. I really enjoyed that book, especially the beginning.
4. I really enjoyed that match, especially the second half.
5. I really enjoyed that meal, especially the main course.

UNIDAD 59

Ejercicio 1

1. I'm looking for a present for my friend.
2. I'm looking for a watch for my son.
3. I'm looking for a record for my brother.
4. I'm looking for a book for my daughter.
5. I'm looking for a hat for my grandfather.

Ejercicio 2

1. This one's the wrong colour. Could I change it for a blue one?
2. This one's too big. Could I change it for a smaller one?

3. This one's dirty. Could I change it for a clean one?
4. This one's damaged. Could I change it for a new one?
5. This one's the wrong size. Could I change it for a bigger one?

Ejercicio 3

1. Can I have a look at the green one?
2. Can I have a look at something more expensive?
3. Can I have a look at that big one?
4. Can I have a look at the one you've got?
5. Can I have a look at the other one?

Ejercicio 4

1. I want something to keep me warm.
2. I want something to read on the train.
3. I want something to go with this hat.
4. I want something to give to my children.
5. I want something to help me sleep.

Ejercicio 5

1. I'm interested in that old Bentley over there.
2. I'm interested in that fur coat over there.
3. I'm interested in that leather jacket over there.
4. I'm interested in that Chinese vase over there.
5. I'm interested in that oil painting over there.

UNIDAD 60

Ejercicio 1

1. Can you help me find my key, please?
2. Can you help me open the door, please?
3. Can you help me lift it up, please?
4. Can you help me close it, please?
5. Can you help me switch it on, please?
6. Can you help me carry it, please?

Ejercicio 2

1. Can you send a new one round immediately, please?
2. Can you send an ambulance round immediately, please?
3. Please help me. The switch is stuck.
4. Please help me. I've lost my passport.
5. Please help me. I've broken my leg.

Ejercicio 3

1. I don't know which way to go.
2. I don't know which tap to turn.
3. I don't know which plug to pull out.
4. I don't know which one to use.
5. I don't know which switch to turn on.

Ejercicio 4

1. There's something wrong with the telephone.
2. There's something wrong with the washing machine.
3. There's something wrong with the plumbing.
4. There's something wrong with my car.
5. There's something wrong with this camera.

Ejercicio 5

1. Can you send a new one round immediately, please?
2. Can you send and ambulance round immediately, please?
3. Can you send a mechanic round immediately, please?
4. Can you send someone round immediately, please?
5. Can you send a policeman round immediately, please?
6. Can you send a taxi round immediately, please?

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